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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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CITIZENS' UNION INVITATION

DECLINED

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, SECTION NEW YORK COUNTY.

Headquarters: 2-6 New Reade Street,
New York, Junction of Duane
Street and City Hall Place.
Telephone, 129 Franklin.

New York, August 14, 1905.

John J. Murphy, Esq.,
Secretary, Citizens' Union,
34 Union Square,
New York City.

Dear Sir,—

Your favor of the 23rd of May, together with the enclosure, forwarded to me, as Organizer of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, and inviting this organization to co-operate with yours in the approaching municipal campaign, was submitted by me to the General Committee of Section New York County, Socialist Labor Party, at its next regular meeting held on the following June 10th, where a special committee was appointed to draft an answer to your missives, and submit the same to the above named body. The Committee having performed its work, and its draft having been duly considered and approved at this month's regular session of the General Committee, held on the 12th of this month, it was ordered to be forwarded to you. I have the honor hereby to enclose the same.

Yours truly,
L. Abelson,
Organizer, Section New York,
Socialist Labor Party.

New York, August 12th, 1905.

Mr. John Murphy,
Secretary, Citizens' Union of New York,
34 Union Square, New York.

Sir,—

In answer to the invitation of your organization addressed to the Socialist Labor Party of this city, and inviting our body to co-operate with yours in the approaching municipal campaign, the below committee is instructed to say that it gladly accepts your appeal to common sense in arriving at a conclusion in the matter. Indeed, Common Sense is a muse worth sitting at the feet of, and gathering inspiration from at such times as these, and on such occasions as you present.

Your statement refers to the gas question as a foremost one. Whether foremost or not, it offers exceptional opportunities for the exercise of common sense.

Looking over the list of the prominent gentlemen who head your organization, we find among them Republican protectionists and Democratic low tariff and no tariff men, or free traders. The protectionists among you have stumped this city and land to the correct anti-free trade tune that the workingman could not be benefited by cheap goods, that the only thing that could benefit him was high earnings, and that cheap goods, so far from bringing about high earnings, brought about proportional cheaper wages for the workingman. With what face can these protectionist members of your body now take the stump before workingmen's audiences and seek to induce them to enthuse over "cheap gas?" On the other hand, the free traders among you, notably after the tariff reduction under the first Cleveland administration, spoke and wrote extensively, or supported the papers that wrote that "the cost of living having been reduced by the tariff, LABOR MUST PAY ITS QUOTA"—and thereupon put the theory into practice by themselves reducing wages, and pocketing the "quota". With what face can these free trade members of your body now take the stump before workingmen's audiences and strive to stir their blood in favor of "cheap gas", in other words, in favor of more "quotas" for the employer to pocket? Andrew Carnegie, the "enfant terrible" of the capitalist class, said at the time in an English magazine that "after elections the warring politicians in America meet in their clubs, shake hands and laugh". Your two sets of warring Republican and Democratic protectionists and free traders may brave the hootings and catcalls of the intelligent workingmen who may now hear you on the beauties of "cheap gas:" your associates have in reserve the sport of "shaking hands and laughing". But what figure, in common sense, we ask you, would WE cut at THEIR side—we who are of the "quota"-paying class; we who seek to emancipate the wage slaves from the three-card-monte game of capitalist politics and capitalist economics; we who could not, if we would, and certainly would not, if we could, "shake hands" with your two sets and "laugh" for having helped to fuddle our class?

Common Sense, peeping from the false pretense of "cheap gas", as a boon to labor, points her index finger direct at the basic fallacy that you please to call your "principles". Common Sense points to the fact that there is no such thing as a "municipal issue" disconnected from "national issues", for the simple reason that there is no economic question that is not political, and no political question that is not economic. The home of the individual is not, what your "principles" would imply, a spot disconnected from the rest of the land, and, consequently, unaffected by what affects other spots. Your poise is calculated to raise the delusion that the individual home can be sweet and happy by its own local efforts. It cannot. Take a few illustrations. The recent United States Supreme Court decision on the bakers, allowing employers to profit by the wretchedness of Labor, and compel bakers to work inhuman hours, throws the pestilence not merely into the homes of the bakers themselves, but into the homes of every family. The adulteration of food stuffs, countenanced by national legislation, which in turn is controlled by what has been called "a powerful lobby" throws, as the statistics prove, sorrow and even mourning into hundreds of thousands of workingmen's homes, and who knows how many "municipal reformers" draw fat dividends from, and flourish in "ethical purity" upon the grewsome shambles. Common Sense spurns your theory as false in principle, and mischievous in practice.

Sir, there is no such thing as a "municipal campaign" in the sense that you use the term. Municipal campaigns are not in essence different from Assembly, Judicial or Congressional campaigns. The local feature of any of these is but incidental. They all converge towards a national issue; all are links in national concerns; they are posts of graded strength in the machinery of government. The Capitalist Class seeks to keep these posts as a chain of fortresses from which to keep the Working Class in subjection; the Working Class seeks to dislodge their oppressors. This struggle runs from the municipal governments up. It is the struggle, on the one hand, for the perpetuation of capitalist plunder; on the other hand, for the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of the Socialist Republic.

Sir, with no intent to insult, but rising to the solemnity of the issue—you know that the endeavors of your organization are to keep and rivet the yoke of capitalist domination on the necks of our class. You know that, were the Socialist Labor Party unsophisticated enough, so lacking in common sense, as to yield to your lures and join hands with you in the efforts of your organization to befuddle the workers, the members of your organization would not then wait until after election to meet in their clubs, "shake hands and laugh"; they would do so forthwith. Now, then, it is not hilarity, quite otherwise, that the Socialist Labor Party has in store for the class that lives on the sweat of the workers' brow, and for the "disinterested" as well as for the franker political agencies of that class.

Sir, as you may judge, the muse Common Sense beckons us to decline your kind invitation with whatever politeness the case may allow—and we obey her beck.

SAMUEL J. FRENCH
CHARLES C. CRAWFORD
LAZARUS ABELSON
Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

BINGHAMTON AND LESTERSHIRE, ATTENTION!

The next meeting of Section Broome County, Socialist Labor Party, will be held at 39 Court street, Sunday afternoon, August 20, at 4 o'clock.

Comrades, we urge you to make an effort to attend this meeting, as our charter has arrived and we are in shape to make a concerted start off.

All sympathizers and those dissatisfied with the capitalist or present system of government, are cordially invited to this meeting.

Samuel L. Brooks, Org.

A TOBIN DEFENDER

Answered by A Plain Statement of Facts Regarding A Famous Case.

[By Jas. W. Arnold, in the Faribault, Minn., "Referendum" of Aug. 5.]

THE TOBIN-BERRY CASE. HARD KNOCKS FOR TOBIN.

Louisville, Ky., July 26, 1905.

Dear Comrade Ford:—

In the issue of your paper of July 15, appears a communication from R. S. Maloney of Lawrence, Mass., in which he says:

"The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just decided against the closed shop, in favor of the open shop, in a suit brought by M. T. Berry, an S. L. P. leader of Massachusetts, and a right hand man of De Leon's. Berry as an S. L. P. leader thus aided the capitalists in an effort to disrupt the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Do you think the union men or other labor men in this state are going to vote for such leaders?

"If you do, you do not know the working class. Let me tell you as a union man, but what is more, as a workingman, knowing my class, that no great body of the working class will ever vote to disgrace themselves by voting for the S. L. P."

This man R. S. Maloney lives in Massachusetts, the home of both Berry and Donovan, and he ought to be better acquainted with the facts about which he writes.

He has either been stuffed by the fakirs and is therefore ignorant of the real facts in the case, or if he has not been stuffed by the fakirs he is willing to do a little prevaricating on his own account.

Berry of Haverhill, as an S. L. P. man, had often, in his campaign work in Massachusetts, had occasion to unmask Judas F. Tobin, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and his treachery to the working class in general and the members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in particular. Berry's work somehow, was not appreciated by the said Judas Tobin and his sattelites under him, and they sought to shut Berry's mouth or take away his bread.

The chief fakir satellite of Tobin in this fight to silence the heroic Berry and prevent his further exposures of the whole Judas brigade of labor lieutenants of the capitalists, was one Jerry E. Donovan.

In the early part of 1901, "Lieutenant" Donovan was agent of the Shoe Workers' Independent Union (not Tobin's). At S. L. P. meetings Berry took the mask off satellite Jerry E., and took special pains to make Jerry's record clear to the audience, and said that Jerry was scheming to throw the Independents over to Tobin.

Of course Jerry felt the lashing he was getting, and he went to work to put Berry on the street. He called upon the firm and demanded that they stop the S. L. P. meetings and silenee Berry, which the firm attempted to do. But Berry, politely and firmly declined to be silenced.

Then "Lieutenant" Donovan demanded of the firm that they discharge Berry and put one Louis M. Scates, Socialist party member, in his place. The firm refused, on the ground that Berry was an expert workman, and they did not wish to have their business interrupted.

Then Jerry E. tried to have the shop crew to strike Berry out of the shop, on the alleged ground that Berry was trying to disrupt the Independent union. The union not only refused to strike to force Berry out of the shop, but at a shop meeting of the workers, they voted to exonerate him.

Then this jealous "lieutenant", Jerry E. Donovan, threw the Independent union over to Judas F. Tobin, put Tobin's B. & S. W.'s union stamp into the Goodrich factory under a contract for a term of years and caused a demand to be made upon Berry that he join the Tobin combine as a condition of his remaining employed in said factory. Berry refused to join the fakir's union, and Donovan demanded his discharge, which took place Jan. 24, 1902. Berry then brought suit for damages against Donovan for $3,000; and he has won his suit in the courts of Massachusetts, getting judgment for $1500. The case is to be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

This is a short summary of the facts in the case, which shows that Mike Berry is the right sort of stuff. He has shown that he possesses the courage, the backbone, the moral fibre to fight the fakirs and fight them hard; and in doing this he is rendering inestimable service to the working class in general and the lamb-like dupes of Tobin in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in particular.

The revolutionary Socialists of this country ought to present to Michael T. Berry of the old Bay State a gold medal in testimony of their appreciation of his clean, straight and powerful soler-plexus blows delivered to that treacherous, slimey Judas F. Tobin and his whole gang of "labor lieutenants" in the capitalist A. F. of L.

But this Mr. Maloney, a dues paying dupe of the Gompers outfit, speaks as "a workingman knowing his class". His letter itself is evidence enough to show how much he knows of his class, or its interests, or the heroic men like Mike Berry, who are fighting its battles. His letter also shows how much he knows of a labor organization, when he considers Tobin's dues collecting machine and scab supplying agency one.

Here is a sample or two of Judas F. Tobin's work that Berry had been exposing and for doing which they, the Tobin outfit, finally deprived him of his job.

The quotation is from an official circular issued by Tobin and sent out to the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of the United States.

Says the circulars: "It is perfectly safe to do business with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of to-day, no matter what may have been your disappointment in doing business with any past organization in the shoe trade."

"We stand ready to take your factory AT ITS EXISTING SCALE OF WAGES and issue our union stamp under an arbitration control, WHICH ABSOLUTELY PROTECTS YOU AGAINST A LABOR DISPUTE OR STOPPAGE OF WORK AND PROTECTS YOU AGAINST BEING REQUIRED TO PAY ABOVE THE MARKET RATE OF WAGES". (Capitals are mine.)

The above quotation from Tobin's circular reveals the character of the fakir and his methods. All the protection promised in that circular is promised the employers and not the workers.

Tobin's union stands ready to protect the employers "from being required to pay above the market rate of wages"; stands ready to "protect them from stoppage of work", and from "labor disputes"; and finally stands ready to supply the employers with scabs to take the places of such employes as might rebel against the degrading conditions Tobin and the bosses might force upon them.

And this Fakir Tobin is the sort of man and Tobinism the type of unionism the conservative element in the Socialist party stands for. All honor to the heroic Berry; and may all other true revolutionary Socialists be inspired and encouraged to push on with redoubled zeal the war of extermniation against the fakirs, till their whole tribe shall be as scarce in the American labor movement as snakes are in Ireland.

Jas. W. Arnold.

TOBIN DUPES REBEL.

(Special Correspondence.)

Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 10.—There is an undercurrent of dissatisfaction among the workers in the factories controlled by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which is convicted of being in the interts of the bosses. The dissatisfaction has arisen from the burden imposed in the payment of twenty-five cents dues per week. They think it excessive and want a reform in the matter. A less sum, they are of the opinion, would meet the real needs of the union. In one factory some of the employes refuse to pay the dues, and a settlement is pending. It is generally thought that they will be obliged to pay up or their employers will discharge them.

There are only four large factories in the city where the union stamp is used. In these, it is asserted, the pay for work is not larger than is the case in the other manufacturing establishments in town, nor is the work more steady. This is one cause of the oppositton to paying dues by the employes in union shops.

ORGANIZER WILLIAMS' DATES

In the States of Montana, Washington and Idaho.

Spokane, Wash.—August 6-19.
Coeur d'Alene region, Idaho—August 20-30.
Missoula, Mont., and vicinity—August 31 to September 9.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

LABOR IN MONTANA

Northwestern Part Still Pioneer in Spirit and Ideas—Change Impending

Kalispell, Mont., Aug. 5—Labor conditions in this part of the State are worth depicting. Kalispell contains about 5000 people, and is the only town of any size in northwest Montana. Formerly a division point on the Great Northern, it is now a branch line, the division having been transferred to Whitefish, twenty miles north. Kalispell has suffered accordingly, and large numbers of empty store buildings and residences are now in evidence. A planing mill and brewery are the only industries in the immediate vicinity.

In Flathead county there are a number of large saw mills, employing altogether a thousand or more men. Wages in these mills average $2 per day and the mills are in operation nine months in the year. The saw mill men are all unorganized and all attempts to get them into the American Labor Union or American Federation of Labor have ended in failure.

I am informed that a majority of saw mill workers have been brought here from the lumber camps of Michigan and other eastern States; and that eastern ways and ideas predominate here. A great many of the older mill hands around here have become established, have acquired homes and other property, and feel more or less secure of a livelihood. The floating population is not so large here as elsewhere, owing to the comparative inaccessibility of these lumber camps. A projected railway from Basin on the Great Northern to Elliston on the Northern Pacific, thence west to Kalispell will, if built, tap the entire lumber region of northwest Montana, and make easy the importation of outside labor in busy seasons. With such changes we may expect also that there will be radical changes from the conservatism now prevailing in "the Flathead." The opening of the Flathead Indian Reservation to the south is also expected next year, and will doubtless modify things for better or for worse, from the Socialist point of view.

The reader will readily understand from the above, that much of the spirit and many of the ideas of pioneer days, still persist in this part of the West, though the direct cause of their persistence is becoming less and less every day, as Capitalism develops.

As mentioned above, the "lumber jacks" are unorganized, and I am also informed that there is not at present a single labor union in Kalispell—the printers forming no exception. The American Labor Union organizations have all gone to pieces and, of course, the railroad workers have been transferred to Whitefish. The "Socialist" party is in a like state of "innocuous desuetude." Possessing two or three years ago a "thriving" local of ninety-five members in Kalispell, the "Socialist" party is no longer able to get a quorum and has gone out of business. The man who organized the Kalispell local—Otto Johnson—avows to me that he has tried hard to keep the concern alive, but has been compelled to give it up as a bad job. After circulating "tons of Socialist literature" in this county, mostly of the "Appeal to Reason" type, and spending lots of money for "star" speakers, Johnson concludes that "the workingmen don't want Socialism yet", and will "rest on his oars" until something turns up. He says he intends to keep entirely aloof from both parties, until the leaders of the "Socialist" party and the Socialist Labor Party get together and unite the two organizations.

At Somers, twelve miles south of Kalispell, I found a comrade working in the sorting department of the big O'Brien saw mill. This mill employs about 350 men in all departments, and in going through the mill I was greatly impressed by the many changes in the methods of producing lumber in the fifteen years since I last observed them in my native State of Maine. Then the work was largely done by hand, the processes were slow and the waste enormous. Here, in the O'Brien mill, by means of endless chain carriers, edging and sizing saws, and various automatic devices, a continuous stream of lumber of all sizes is brought to the sorting shed with scarcely a touch of the human hand. Waste is reduced to a minimum and all waste products are utilized in some way, even the sawdust and shavings being turned into profit for the mill owner.

In the sorting shed, the separating of the lumber is done by hand, the different sizes of the lumber being picked off an endless chain carrier as they reach the locality in the shed assigned to them, each board having been previously marked as to quality. The lumber is sorted upon cars and transported by elevator power to the yards for seasoning or to the railroads for shipping. The application of mechanical means has everywhere resulted in attaining a maximum of speed and efficiency with a minimum of labor.

But what of the men who work in these mills? As in many other industries they have become mere appendages to a machine. With one or two exceptions, there is not an operation in the mill which calls for special skill, and which a worker of average intelligence would not perform after a few day's practice. But the labor is intense, lasts for ten hours, and exhausts the physical powers of the men, while robbing them of time and inclination for intellectual pursuits. The eagerness with which the men leave their work at the sound of the whistle shows that their real life is outside of and apart from their daily "grind."

Our comrade is doing all he can to spread a knowledge of Socialism among these men. He keeps on hand a supply of books and pamphlets, which he loans in regular succession to those whom he has succeeded in interesting. He also supplies the bunk houses and the men with The People from time to time, and although finding the men slow and unresponsive, our comrade has the true Socialist Labor Party spirit of perseverance.

B. H. WILLIAMS,
Nat. Org., S. L. P.

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS

SECOND SERIES

Cincinnati, Aug. 3.—"I tell you that the A. F. of L. machine has issued orders to its lieutenants to pick out the individuals active in the Industrial Workers and crush them in any and every manner possible, and in their death struggles they will use methods undreamed of, so be on your guard and right in your party."

This was the warning given me, a member of Local Cincinnati, Socialist party, by a sympathizer, whose economic necessity brings him into almost daily touch with the local A. F. of L. machine. Recent events here seem to justify and verify his warning.

Just note the difference in handling the statement sent out by the local delegates of the recent State convention of the Socialist party, explaining their attitude on the trades union question. The "Social Democratic Herald" never printed same, but made some slurring remarks thereon. The Toledo "Socialist" did print it but paralleled it with a criticism and reply intended to offset the effect of such statement. Just want to mention here that said statement was read at Cincinnati local before it was sent out, so the local could know and object if so desired. Now just compare this procedure with the Matter letter so evidently intended to deal a crushing blow to the local "Industrialists" in the party. Said letter never was read at the local by the writer thereof, either before or after sending same out for publication, and yet it received a virtual endorsement by both the Toledo "Socialist" and "Social Democratic Herald," the editor of neither of which knows anything to speak of, of local conditions. Why is this? Read the warning at the opening of this letter and judge. And that letter virtually brands Cincinnati local as one of the rankest of middle class organizations—"manipulated" for private ends! But the ghastly joke of it is that while it clearly was intended to strike at some "Industrialists," it hits such "pure and simplers" as Critchlow, of the Laborers, and Hitchens, of the Typographio! And the blow intended for Trautmann will, when the facts become public, redound on the "pure and simplers."

Just remember how Berger squealed some time ago about "a bird that befouls its own nest" because Cincinnati local passed some anti-Berger resolutions!

Now some of the intensely magnified charges in that letter, due to individual lapses or ignorance in the dead and forgotten past, never brought to the local's attention, will surely furnish "our enemies," as many of the "pure and simplers" delight in calling the S. L. P., with enough ammunition to rake the local fore and aft with "evidence" practically endorsed by two "party papers."

Whoopla—who said tactics!!

Surely it appears that in their mad desire to crush the "Industrialists" they do not care if they crush the party, locally or otherwise. Aye, that may even be a part of the plans of some. Personal dislike and hatred of some in the Industrial movement appears to many to have made Matter an easy instrument in the hands of the opponents of Industrialism.

But take heed, all you comrades who are openly for "Industrialism", note that the new tactics of your opponents are to charge the errors of the "pure and simplers" of the past to you and if that disrupts a local, or the party for that matter, you shall be made doubly guilty.

Be on your guard and let the "pure and simplers" close to the "machine" show their hand and the consequences rest upon them!

Significant condition that the "Industrialists" of the Socialist Party must go to The People to expose these "pure and simple" methods of warfare!

War against a truly Socialist economic movement for real emancipation of the working class!

And does this war not indicate a servility to Gompersism and Civic Federation control which is so much better tactics than our suggestion of "hands off" at present in the economic movement?

Just a little more of such "tactics" and there must come an awakening which we can greet with composure for the evolution of time will surely justify "Industrialism" and bring vindication.

E. H. Vaupel,
4243 Brookside avenue.

MITCHELL WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

[From the United Mine Workers' Journal, August 5.]

Why should Eugene Debs, Father Hagerty, Dan De Leon or any of the enemies of the A. F. of L. be asked to address a meeting of union men on Labor Day? Why not get Post or Kirby or Parry at once? There would be no more impropriety, as Debs & Co. met at Chicago, renounced Labor Day and denounced all that it stands for and substituted May 1st as "their day." Why not let them celebrate "their day" and keep them from using Labor Day as a means of raising money to fight everything that that day stands for? The Journal does not care how many "wheels", or days, or schisms Debs & Co. evolve and use to further the ends of the Posts and Parrys, but it does insist that Debs is entirely out of place as an orator on Labor Day. He is opposed to, has abused and blackguarded all that it represents and should be permitted to use May 1st as his vehicle of abuse. Post and Parry have not done organized labor one-half the harm that Debs and De Leon have, and while Post with his Citizens' Alliance and Debs with his "wheels" do not openly fraternize, yet they work in harmony for the same object and use the same language. The "wheels" separated themselves from Socialism and announced their sole purpose as that of destroying the autonomy of the American Federation. Therefore when these men are asked to speak on Labor Day the people asking them are asking enemies—uncompromising enemies—into their camps and supplying them with the means to carry on their warfare.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

Will Hold Big Ratification Meeting on August 31.

The joint committee elected by District 10, A. L. U. and D. A. 49, S. T. and L. A., whose locals are soon to be formally installed as regular working parts of the Industrial Workers of the World, met Aug. 10 at Beethoven Hall 210 East Fifth street, and heard reports as to dates and prices of various halls available for mass meetings with General President Sherman, Secretary Trautmann, E. V. Debs, D. De Leon and others as speakers.

Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth street between Lexington and Third avenues was engaged for August 31, for the grand ratification meeting.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION JUNE 27-JULY 8, 1905

STENOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED BY W. E. McDERMUT.

REVISED AND APPROVED BY WM. E. TRAUTMANN, SECRETARY OF THE CONVENTION.

PREAMBLE AND CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore, we, the working class, unite under the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Sec. [illegible] This Organization shall be known as "THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD."

Sec. 2. (a) And shall be composed of thirteen (13) International Industrial Departments, subdivided in industrial unions of closely kindred industries in the appropriate organizations for representation in the departmental administration. The subdivision International and National Industrial Unions shall have complete industrial autonomy in their respective internal affairs, provided the General Executive Board shall have power to control these Industrial Unions in matters concerning the interest of the general welfare. These departments shall be designated as follows:

Department of the MINING INDUSTRY.
Department of the TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY.
Department of the METAL AND MACHINERY INDUSTRY.
Department of the GLASS AND POTTERY INDUSTRY.
Department of the FOOD STUFFS INDUSTRY.
Department of the BREWERY, WINE AN DISTILLERY INDUSTRY.
Department of theFLORICULTURAL, STOCK AND GENERAL FARMING INDUSTRIES.
Department of the BUILDING INDUSTRY.
Department of the TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.
Department of the LEATHER INDUSTRIES.
Department of the WOOD WORKING INDUSTRIES.
Department of the PUBLIC SERVICE INDUSTRIES.
Department of MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING.

(b) Central Bodies.

Central Bodies composed of seven (7) or more local unions in two (2) or more industries and shall be known as INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

(c) Local Unions.

In such industries as are not organized and represented on the General Executive Board.

(d) and Individual Members.

In such places where there is not a sufficient number of workers to organize a local union in any industry, by complying with the following Constitution and paying such dues and assessments as may hereinafter be provided for.

Sec. 3. The financial and industrial affairs of each International Industrial Department shall be conducted by an Executive Board of not less than seven (7) nor more than twenty-one (21), selected and elected by the general membership of said International Industrial Department, provided that the Executive Board and general membership of the said International Industrial Department shall at all times be subordinate to the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World, subject to appeal, and provided the expenses of such referendum shall be borne by the International Industrial Departments, or International Industrial Union, or Unions, involved.

Sec. 4. INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS shall have jurisdiction in local affairs over the union of which they are composed, but shall at all times be subordinate to the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD and submit a copy of their constitution to the General Executive Board for approval.

Sec. 5. LOCAL UNIONS, as provided for in Article 1, Section 2 (c), shall be directly subordinate to the General Executive Board of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD and a local constitution for their government must be approved by the General Executive Board.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS—HOW SELECTED AND THE DUTIES THEREOF.

Sec. 1. The officers of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD shall be a General President, a General Secretary-Treasurer and a General Executive Board composed of the above named officers and one member of each International Department.

Sec. 2. The General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer shall be nominated from the floor of the Convention and the three (3) candidates for each respective office receiving the greater number of votes in the Convention shall be submitted to the general membership of the organization for election.

DUTIES OF GENERAL PRESIDENT.

Sec. 3. The General President is the Executive head of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD and its chief executive officer. He shall be nominated and elected as provided for in Article II, Section 2, and shall hold office until his successor is duly elected and installed. He shall preside at all conventions and meetings of the General Executive Board of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD and he shall be only a delegate-at-large to the general conventions. He shall convene the General Executive Board when, in his judgment, it is to the interest of the Organization and he shall convene the General Executive Board when requested in writing by a majority of the members of said board. He shall, upon the written request of one hundred (100) local unions, representing not less than three (3) industries with a total membership of not less than 15,000 members, call a special convention of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD at such time and place as may be designated by the General Executive Board.

If, in his judgment, the official action of the General Secretary-Treasurer, or a member of the General Executive Board, is detrimental to the best interests of the organization, he shall make a complaint in writing, setting forth such charges, and shall convene the General Executive Board within ten (10) days to investigate said charges and take action thereon. If the General Executive Board, by a majority vote, sustain and justify the President in making said complaint, they may suspend or expel the member of the General Executive Board, or the Secretary-Treasurer, as the case may be, and shall fill any vacancy that may occur in either office, provided that, in case it is a member of the General Executive Board, his Industrial Department shall be advised of such action and be requested to fill said vacancy within ninety (90) days, provided the person selected by the General Executive Board shall be empowered to act with like power of any other member of the Board until the Industrial Department shall elect a person to fill the place, who shall immediately be installed in office; but in case it is the General Secretary-Treasurer, the person selected by the General Executive Board shall fill the office until the next general election, unless removed for cause.

The General President shall have general supervision of the entire affairs of the organization, watch vigilantly over the interests throughout its jurisdiction. In this he shall be assisted by the officers and members of all organizations subordinate to the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD. He shall, with the approval of the General Executive Board, appoint such organizers as the condition of the organization may justify.

All organizers shall at all times work under the instructions of the General President. All organizers, while in the employ of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, shall report to the General President in writing on blanks provided for that purpose at least once each week. They shall receive as compensation for their services such sum, or sums, as shall be fixed by the General Executive Board.

The General President shall at each General Convention render a report in detail of the work of his office since the last Convention and shall make such recommendations as will, in his judgment, advance the interests of the organization.

He shall travel throughout the jurisdiction whenever the affairs of the Organization will permit of his doing so and he shall be empowered to examine the books and workings of any union, or organization, of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, when able to do so, for the purpose of determining whether or not the union, or organization, is complying with the General Constitution.

He shall be empowered to employ such clerical help as may be necessary to conduct the affairs of his office. The remuneration for clerical help employed by the General President shall be fixed by the General Executive Board.

He shall be held liable for all official acts or documents emanating from his office, whether done personally or by a clerk or stenographer. He shall sign all vouchers drawn by the Secretary-Treasurer and countersign all checks before any moneys are drawn from the treasury. He shall devote his entire time to the affairs of the Organization and shall receive as compensation such sum, or sums, as the Convention or General Executive Board may determine.

DUTIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Sec. 4. The duties of the General Secretary-Treasurer shall be to take charge of all books, papers and effects of the office. He shall be nominated and elected as provided for in Article II, Section 2, and shall hold office until his successor is duly elected, qualified and installed, except in case he shall be removed from office, when his place shall be filled as provided for in Article II, Section 3, under the "Duties of General President."

He shall conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; he shall be the custodian of the Seal of the Organization and shall attach the same to all official documents over his official signature; he shall provide such stationery and office supplies as may be necessary for conducting the affairs of the Organization; he shall act as Secretary at all meetings of the General Executive Board and all conventions and furnish the Committee on Credentials at each Convention a statement of the financial standing of each International Industrial Department, Industrial Council and Local Union.

The General Secretary-Treasurer shall close his accounts for the fiscal year on the last day of February for each year. He shall make a monthly financial report to the General Executive Board and a quarterly financial report to the general membership, through the General Executive Board, and he shall make a complete itemized report of the financial and other affairs of his office to each Annual Convention.

He shall attest the signature of the General President to all official documents and shall prepare and sign all charters issued by the General Executive Board. He shall receive all moneys for charters, dues, assessments and supplies from International Industrial Departments, Industrial Councils, Local Unions and Members-at-Large; he shall receipt for same, and care for and deposit all moneys as instructed to do by the General Executive Board in some solvent bank, or banks, which shall be drawn out only to pay indebtedness arising out of the proper conduct of the business of the Organization, and then, only after a bill shall have been first duly presented by the creditor when, in payment thereof, a check shall be drawn and signed by him, after which he shall present it, together with the bill, to the President for his counter signature.

For the honest and faithful discharge of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum, or sums, as may be fixed by the Convention or General Executive Board, the bond so given to be approved by the General Executive Board and kept in their custody.

He shall devote his entire time to the affairs of the Organization and shall at all times be under the supervision of the General President and the Executive Board and shall receive for his services such remuneration as may be fixed by the Convention or the General Executive Board, which shall be paid out of the funds of the Organization in the same manner as is provided for in the payment of other bills and indebtedness.

He shall, with the approval of the General Executive Board, employ such assistance as is necessary to conduct the affairs of his office. Remuneration for such employes shall be fixed by the Geneal Executive Board and paid as other bills and indebtedness, as hereinbefore provided for; he shall convene the General Executive Board as hereinafter provided for in Article II, Section 5.

DUTIES OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Sec. 5. The General Executive Board shall be composed of the General President, the General Secretary-Treasurer and one member from each International Industrial Department, as provided for in Article II, Section 1. The General President shall be elected as provided for in Article II, Section 2, except in case of vacancy, which shall be hereinafter provided for. The General Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected as provided for in Article II, Section 2, except in case of vacancy, when he shall be elected as provided for in Article II, Section 3. The other members of the General Executive Board shall be elected by their respective International Industrial Departments, in accordance with their prescribed rules except in case of a vacancy, when such vacancy shall be filled as provided for in Article II, Section 3, all of whom shall hold their office for one year, or until their successors are duly elected, qualified and installed.

Immediately upon adjournment of each Convention, the General Executive Board shall convene and designate some one of their members, other than the Secretary-Treasurer, as President pro. tem., who shall, in case of emergency, assume the duties of General President until such a time as the General Executive Board can be convened to fill the vacancy in the office of President.

Any member of the Executive Board may, if in his judgment he finds the official action of the President detrimental to the best interests of the Organization, file a complaint in writing, setting forth such charges. If said complaint is signed by two or more members of the Executive Board, it shall be filed with the General Secretary-Treasurer, who shall, within ten (10) days after serving a copy of such charges on the President, convene the General Executive Board to hear his case. If the charges are sustained by a majority vote of the General Executive Board, they may suspend or expel the General President from his office, provided that, before the suspension or expulsion of the President become permanent, the question shall be submitted to the entire membership of the organization and their decision thereon shall be binding and final.

The General Executive Board shall have full power to conduct the affairs of the Organization between conventions and their decision on all matters pertaining to the Organization, or any subordinate part thereof, shall be binding, subject to an appeal to the next convention, or to the entire membership of the Organization, provided that, in case of a referendum vote of the membership is demanded by any subordinate, or sub-department, part of the Organization, the expense of submitting the matter to referendum shall be borne by the Organization taking the appeal, except wherein the decision of the General Executive Board shall be reversed by a vote of the membership; then the expense shall be borne by the general organization.

The General Executive Board shall have full power to issue charters to International Industrial Departments, Industrial Councils and Local Unions, as provided for in Article I, Section 2 (a), 2 (b) and 2 (c). They shall also have power to charter and classify unions, or organizations, not herein provided for.

In case the members of any subordinate organization of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD are involved in strike, regularly ordered by the Organization, or General Executive Board, or involved in a lockout, if in the opinion of the President and General Executive Board it becomes necessary to call out any other union, or unions, or organization, they shall have full power to do so.

Any agreement entered into between the members of any Local Union, or organization, and their employers, as a final settlement of any difficulty or trouble which may occur between them, shall not be considered valid or binding until the same shall have the approval of the General Executive Board of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

The General Executive Board shall meet twice within a fiscal year to audit the books of the General Secretary-Treasurer and transact such other business as may come before them.

The General Executive Board shall, by a two-thirds vote, have power to levy a special assessment when subordinate parts of the organization are involved in strikes and the condition of the treasury makes such action necessary, but no special assessment shall exceed fifty cents per member in any one month, nor more than six (6) such assessments in any one year, unless the same shall have been approved by a referendum vote of the entire membership; provided that, in case special assessment be levied, the same shall be paid from the treasury of the Local Unions and International Industrial Unions, chartered by the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, and provided that, when special assessments are levied for the benefit of unions or organizations, the members directly involved in strike shall be exempt from such assessment.

The General Executive Board shall have full power and authority over the official organ and guide its policy. They shall, by a majority vote, elect an Editor, who shall receive such compensation as in the judgment of the General Executive Board is just and proper.

The Editor shall hold his office at the pleasure of the General Executive Board and shall at all times recognize the authority of the General Executive Board over him as Editor of the official organ. The Editor may, with the approval of the General Executive Board, employ such help as is necessary to conduct the affairs of his office.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The Revenue of the Organization shall be derived as follows: Charter fees for International Industrial Departments shall be $25.00. Charter fees for District Councils and Local Unions shall be $10.

Sec. 2. International Industrial Departments shall pay as general dues into the treasury of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD the rate of eight and one-third cents per month per member; Industrials Councils shall pay a flat rate of $1.00 per month for the organization; Local Unions shall pay twenty-five cents per month, together with such assessments as may be levied as provided for in Article II, Section 4.

Sec. 3. Individual members may be admitted to membership-at-large in the organization as provided for in Article I, Section 2 (d), on payment of $2.00 initiation fee and fifty cents per month dues, together with such assessments as may be levied by the General Executive Board as provided for in Article II, Section 4, all of which shall be paid to the General Secretary-Treasurer, provided Members-at-Large shall remain such so long as they are outside the jurisdiction of a Local Union subordinate to the general organization; but on moving within the jurisdiction of a Local Union of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, or any of its subordinate organizations, they shall transfer their membership from the union-at-large to the Local Union in whose jurisdiction they are employed.

The initiation fee for members of Local Unions, as provided for in Article I, Section 2 (c), and Article II, Section 5, shall be $2.00. The monthly dues shall be fifty cents per month, together with such assessments as may be levied as provided for in Article II, Section 5, provided no part of the initiation fee or dues above mentioned shall be used as a sick or death benefit, but shall be held in the treasury as a general fund to defray the legitimate expenses of the union.

All International Industrial Unions, subordinate to the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, shall charge for initiation fee in their respective Unions not less than $1.50 nor more than $5.00, as in their judgment the conditions will justify.

All International Industrial Departments, subordinate to the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, shall collect from the membership of their organization a per capita tax at the rate of twenty-five cents per member per month, provided that no part of the above mentioned moneys shall be used for sick, accident or death fund, but shall be held in the treasury of International Industrial Departments for the purpose of paying the legitimate expenses of maintaining the organizations.

ARTICLE IV.

DEFENSE FUND AND HOW MAINTAINED.

Section 1. The dues received by the General Organization shall be divided as follows: two and one-third cents of the eight and one-third cents per month per member received from International Industrial Departments, shall be placed into a defense fund, the remaining six cents to be placed into the general fund.

Sec. 2. Five cents of the twenty-five cents per member per month received from Local Unions paying directly to headquarters, will be placed into the defense fund, the balance to be placed into the general fund.

Sec. 3. Individual members receiving membership cards direct from the General Organization shall pay to headquarters fifty cents per month, all of which is to be placed into the defense fund.

ARTICLE V.

PAYMENT FROM DEFENSE FUND

Section 1. Whenever a strike has been duly and legally entered upon, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution, the General Executive Board shall have power to order payments from the defense fund, for the purpose of conducting the same and supporting those involved, until such strike has been duly and legally declared off by the General Executive Board; but no payments shall be made from the defense fund as donations or contributions, or for any other purpose, except to conduct strikes or lockouts and pay benefits in cases where strikes or lockouts have been duly and legally approved by the General Executive Board.

STRIKE PAY AND RATES OF.

Sec. 2. Strike pay shall not be allowed to strikers until they have, in each separate case, been out on a legalized strike, or are being locked out, for a period exceeding seven (7) consecutive days and the strike allowance after seven consecutive days shall be stipulated and regulated by the General Executive Board and shall be paid only to those who were actually working when the strike or lockout caused by such procedures as are in conformity with the provisions of this constitution; providing, however, that the General Executive Board may make provisions for those who were not working at the time when the conflict started. This authority may be used to a very limited extent in extraordinary cases only.

UNIONS—WHEN SUSPENDED.

Sec. 3. All International Industrial Departments, Local Unions and individual members of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD that are in arrears for dues and assessments for sixty (60) days, counting from the last day of the month for which reports and remittances are due, shall not be considered in good standing and shall not be entitled to any of the benefits or payments from any funds of this organization.

ARTICLE VI.

CONVENTION.

Section 1. The annual convention of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD shall be held on the first Monday in May of each year at such place as may be determined by previous convention.

Sec. 2. Delegates to the annual convention shall be as hereinafter provided for. The General President, the General Secretary-Treasurer and other members of the General Executive Board shall be delegate-at-large with one vote each, but shall not be accredited delegates nor carry the vote of any union or organization.

Sec. 3. International Industrial Departments shall have one delegate for the first 4,000, or less, of its members; for more than 4,000 and up to 7,000 members they shall have two delegates; for more than 7,000 and less than 20,000 members they shall have three delegates; for more than 20,000 and less than 40,00 members, they shall have four delegates; for more than 40,000 members and less than 80,000 members they shall have five delegates; for more than 80,000 and less than 160,000 members they shall have six delegates and for more than 160,000 members they shall have seven delegates.

Sec. 4. Local Unions, chartered directly by the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, shall have one delegate for 200 members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 200, or major fraction thereof.

Sec. 5. When two or more delegates are representing any Local Union, International Union or Industrial Department in the convention, the vote of their respective organization shall be equally divided between such delegates.

Sec. 6. Representation in the convention shall be based on the National Dues paid to the General Organization for the last six months of each fiscal year and each union and organization entitled to representation in the convention shall be entitled to one vote for the first fifty (50) of its members and one additional vote for each additional fifty (50) of its members, or major fraction thereof.

Sec. 7. On or before the tenth day of March of each year the General Secretary-Treasurer shall send to each local union and International Department credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to in the convention, based on the national dues for the last six months.

The Unions and International Industrial Departments shall properly fill out the blank credentials received from the General Secretary-Treasurer and return one copy to the General Office not later than April 1st. The other copy shall be presented by the delegate to the committee on credentials when the convention assembles.

Sec. 8. Delegates to the convention from Local Unions must have been members in good standing of their Local Union at least six months prior to the assembling of the convention; provided their local union has been organized that length of time.

Delegates from International Industrial Departments, to have a seat in the convention, must have been members of their local at least six months and of their International Industrial Union at least one year, provided it has been organized that length of time.

The expense of delegates attending the convention shall be borne by their respective organizations.

Sec. 9. Two or more local unions in the same locality, with a total membership of 500, or less, may jointly send a delegate to the convention and the vote of said delegate shall be based on the representation hereinbefore provided for.

Sec. 10. There must be a Universal Label for the entire organization. All unions, departments and individual members must procure supplies, such as membership books, official buttons, labels, badges and stamps from the General Secretary-Treasurer, all of which shall be of uniform design.

Sec. 11. There shall be a free interchange of cards between all organizations subordinate to the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD and any Local Union, or International Industrial Union, or Industrial Department shall accept, in lieu of initiation fee, the paid up membership card of any recognized labor union or organization.

ARTICLE VII

Section 1. The General Executive Board, or not less than ten (10) locals in at least three (3) industries, may initiate a referendum on any subject to be submitted to the convention.

Sec. 2. A majority vote cast shall rule in the general organization and its subordinate parts, except as otherwise provided for in this constitution.

Sec. 3. None but actual wage workers shall be admitted as members-at-large.

Sec. 4. So soon as there are ten (10) local unions with not less than 3,000 members in any one industry, the General Executive Board shall immediately proceed to call a convention of that industry and proceed to organize them as an International Industrial Department of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

SECTION CALENDAR.

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 280 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at 55 North Clark street.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307½ Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

Section Indianapolis. Meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 29½ South Deleware street, third floor.

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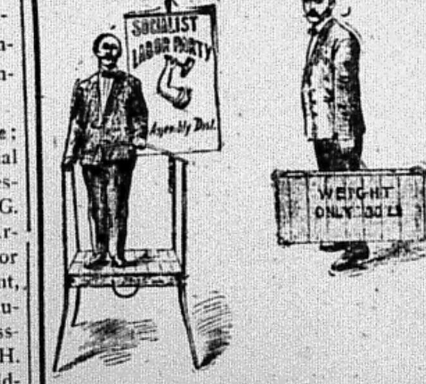
SECTION OFFICERS.

LYNN.—Organizer, Thomas Gallagher; recording secretary, D. F. Richardson; treasurer, M. J. Quirk; financial secretary, David Island.

DETROIT.—Organizer, A. L. Kline; recording secretary, Barnwell; financial secretary, E. Smith; treasurer, P. Fresmia; agent for Weekly People, G. Harwarth; agent for Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung, F. Oleman; agent for Der Arbeiter, Goldberg; literary agent, G. Harwarth; librarian, W. Hoag; auditing committee: H. Richter, G. Hessler, Techulski; agitation committee, H. Richter, G. Hessler, A. Ahlers, Goldberg, Fabinski; grievance committee, Barnwell, W. Hoag; press committee, A. Kline, H. Richter, O. Held; entertainment committee, G. Harwarth, A. Ahlers, C. Smith, A. Kline, Techulski, B. Loheti, Goldberg.



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The Story of a Texas Farm

From the day that I as a mechanic was told by my employer, one Saturday eve some fifteen years ago, that I was not wanted any longer, till eighteen months ago, the thought of freedom, the right to work when I wanted to, crystalized itself into a burning desire to get close to Mother Nature, in short, to own my own little farm, and to work, if necessity required, long and hard to support my family, with no master to deny me the right to work. A glorious dream, it inspired me to work fourteen, sixteen, eighteen hours a day from 1900 to 1904, as an insect boss during rush seasons. The burning desire for fresh air and country life kept back all other thoughts, except the propaganda of Socialism. After a temperate, hard-working life and with the stringent economy of ten years, (from 1890 to 1900), with no sickness, energetic, and full of vitality, I found myself in Texas, with a wife and two children, and with as many dollars as I had seen summers. Not finding a master, I turned insect boss, saw a good opportunity, and getting $2000 by inheritance, worked myself and hired hand all I was worth in brains, muscle and skill. The door of opportunity closed in three years' time by several insect bosses, also large employers, whom I worked for on the long-price contract system, hiring day-labor. I reached my coveted goal, and next to "The Co-operative Commonwealth", my aim in life was fulfilled. Five thousand dollars cold cash bought a 100 acre irrigation farm complete, with an extra large flowing well, in the heart of the onion section in West Texas.

Now, then, eighteen months on this ideal farm has proven, firstly, that the Class Struggle is just as keen on the farm, moreso, in fact, than in the city. There are a few, not a dozen, who are large landed property owners, lords of all they survey, including the renter and the hired laborers and small farmers. The economic dependence of the nine-tenths on the large land owners and merchants astounds one. Mortgages given by men like myself, remain unpaid year after year, even the interest. Some even have their wives plowing, and all their children work in harvest time and at all tmes, weedng. The merchants charge what they please, as accounts are settled but once a year, and the writer was told, when time and again demanding a monthly statement, that it is not customary to give statements but once in six months or a year; and all debtors pay for goods they never did get. Yet in all country towns these merchants are the pillars of the Church. They restrict the tenant farmer to $10 a month and take a mortgage on his crop, and at election time intimidate him by stating what obligations he is under and what concessions he may want in the future (safely secure by mortgage on the crop though).

Some ten years ago I worked in Houston, Tex. I came in on a freight train direct from St. Louis, and went to work at my trade. A fellow-worker—a good fellow—cited to me the beautiful laws of the Lone Star State, the homestead law, in particular. He owned his own home then, long since sold, though, in the face of steady work and good wages, to meet the increased expenses of an increasing family and increased cost of living. He has been a tenant renter for years past, is a tenant to-day, and a tenant he will remain.

But to return to this homestead law, in Texas and a few others quoted as good laws for the common people. I have tested it by reading and by experience; 'tis similar to a capitalist law in favor of Labor, the title sounds well, but in reality the only benefactor of the law is the Capitalist Class. Mr. Selfmade, my neighbor, owns 100 sections of land: a section contains 640 acres. There are several like him. For every large land owner there are 100 poor renters or wage slaves, tenant farmers, cowpunchers, freighters, ranchhands, etc. The average pay is 50 cents a day and poor food.

The press love to quote the West Texas cowpuncher as a manly fellow, etc., but his subservience to his master would put a chattel slave in the shade. In round-ups, to ship cattle all is grist to their master's mill, and the branding iron is used indiscriminately. If they get a broken leg, which often occurs, their pay ceases and they are also periodically laid off and come on the farms and work with the Mexicans at the same wages: 50 cents a day. A promise of a steady job or even a few weeks' work prior to election will develop energy enough in a cowpuncher to travel half the night to go to town to get hands to help him in the round-up, and each hand is told confidentially that he has a steady job, etc.; hence a political victory for the big ranchman against the other political machine manipulated by the other big ranchman on the other side of town.

Why this activity in politics on the part of the large land owners? Herein lies the reason: The Homestead law allows a man land payable in forty years, if he puts $300 worth of improvements on each section within three years, resides on it at least six months a year, or resides within five miles of his homestead land. The first clause—$300 worth of improvements—debars a poor man. The cry of the city reformer, back to the soil, is buncombe Man cannot fight Mother Nature with bare hands. He must have capital to fence, build a house, buy implements,, stock, etc. Hence, only capitalists (large ranchmen) are benefited by this seeming poor man's law and they rake in section after section, and when they have reached around the five mile radius from their residence on all sides, they use dummies to squat on the remainder.

Several poor men and small men have sections leased at a few cents an acre averaging 3 cents an acre. These leased lands are now the target the large land owner is after, as they have improved in value. The leases expire in five or ten years, are expiring right along and ofttimes the man who legally goes on the first day constituted by law to file with the county clerk on the expired lease at 6 a. m. in the morning, thinks he has got his homestead section safe, but is advised from the land office at the Capitol that another applicant was first (the big ranchman), that is, a midnight entry was made by the county clerk, put in office by his political boss, the big ranchman.

Likewise when the county clerk can't do the trick, as one instance lately showed, namely, an extra desirable piece of land fell on the books. The county clerk's book showed lease expired February 15. I think the man, extra keen on finance, did not sleep, afraid of midnight entry, having examined the books prior to the closing of clerk's office the evening before. He lost out, though. He was informed by the land office from Austin that the lease had expired sixty days before and was filed on by a big ranchman.

Again, workingmen and tenant farmers have nothing to do with whether taxes are high or low, but the ranchman has; hence again his political activity. His land taxes are $1.25 an acre; others smaller and less valuable, $1 an acre.

Again, two Mexicans (voters) in Mr. Selfmade's employ nearly killed each other fighting (guns and knives): fine $25. I still wonder if the fine was ever paid. A little later a Mexican (voter) nearly caused the death of my neighbor by cutting him in side with a long knife. Political boss made cutting cheap; yet the law is ten years to twenty years for this crime. No one dares to express an opinion, economic or political: rotten practices are common.

The ideal of my life is shattered and I am glad, for instead of the quiet life, the peace of country life, the much vaunted "backbone of the nation", "the great conservative element of the nation", there is the irrepressible Class Struggle due to the rapidly increasing wealth and power of the few and the increasing poverty of the many. No matter how good the price or big the crops may be, the railroads, commission men and land owners get the cream.

The tons of fine cabbage, onions, etc., which I and others feed to swine is proof that the game of Capitalism can not last. We, the producers of foodstuffs by the ton, find they can't fetch freight charges, and this with the masses in the cities hungering for foodstuffs. They haven't the purchasing power, after the money-lender, railroad, commission house and silent land monopolist at this end and silent monopolist where the stuff is sold get their share of our product; hence if onions drop to 3 cents a pound and cabbage to 1 1-2 cents a pound in New York, you may know we are rotting them as manure in the fields.

I am continually surrounded by sweet scented flowers and blossoms on tree and shrub, yet I know not the color nor the odor. Beautiful Nature and I cannot commune. The fish in the river close by go unhooked. It is one round of ceaseless toil. Even on Sunday the feeding of the stock, etc., makes of a farmer a mere machine, who, with his wife and children, must slave to stave off the burden of the mortgage, which hangs over nine-tenths of the small farmers of this nation.

The increasing keenness of the Class Struggle has so sharpened the brain of the countrymen that I was surprised and glad to see they know 'tis not possible any more for a young man to ever own a small farm on his own labor. They are as rats in a trap.

The reading matter of the farmer consists of three-for-a-dollar bi-monthly trashy farm journals, which always picture farm life as an ideal one; yet in "Home and Farm" of last month, in quoting a long list of dangerous adulterated foods, the writer speaks of a fine white clay near his home which is made into pottery, but that several carloads are shipped to flour mills to adulterate flour with. The wife no longer wonders that the biscuits don't rise.

Four hundred tons of onions are rotting in the ground now: will not pay freight. Make a note on price of onions in New York to-day and you will readily see that the producer (the farmer) is robbed of nine-tenths of what he produces, as we netted less than 30 cents a hundred pounds, and have to pay for seed, planting, working and harvesting out of that.

The European farmer raises a smaller crop than we do, but they get a much larger proportion of what they raise, so that they not only don't work as hard, but have better houses and more comfort and enjoyment in life.

Coupled with my life dream of the sweet repose and contentment of farm life was the thought that as all tenants got credit for twelve months for food, clothing, etc., there must be a soothing influence in the ranks of the farmers, which would have to vastly change before they could recognize the Class Struggle; and also as we have a homestead law, which debars a creditor foreclosing on a farmer's home, working stock, etc.; but I have seen and I know that in the last eighteen months numerous farmers in different counties have lost their only home. The merchants get an absolute deed or buy up a vendor's lien on it, or they stop the credit of the farmer; he must have food, raiment and medicine. We are not living in the days of wooden shoes. With the uncertainty of having a cent to pay out after the crop is gathered, with even the mules under mortgage to the merchant, the strain upon the housewife forces the household to patent medicines and doctors. The unnatural environment produces the necessity of drugs and condiments to replace the waste brain and body tissue, caused largely through excessive work and worry. The crop at the end of the year must stand it all, and ofttimes does not cover the cost of plain groceries alone.

In adjoining counties merchants sell for spot cash only. In this county I know of dozens of men who, one year ago, came here with a few hundred dollars and, after the crop was gathered and the merchant's note absorbed the whole crop, enquired whether all the Pullman walking berths were taken, and pulled out without a dollar. Likewise I know a few instances like the following: An energetic farmer, two grown sons and family came here with $500 and two wagons and teams. He left cultivated twenty-five acres of onions and $300 worth of corn matured—and pulled out. The sheriff took his mules out of the wagons on the road.

The wealth of the South is increasing rapidly, but the wealth of the farmers (small land owners), the tenant-farmers and the farm help is diminishing rapidly. The children of the tenant-farmer, leaving dress aside, look wan and listless and stunted, side by side with the landed proprietors' and merchants' children. As seen, climatic conditions do not cause this blighting influence. With rural delivery and cheapness of newspapers the day is dawning when the oppressed farmers—and mark you, nine-tenths are renters—will awaken with an alacrity that will gladden the heart of every lover of justice and equal rights.

About every ten years an unnatural industrial crisis devastates the land, and every man in the nation, except the large capitalists, feels it; and between times a natural calamity such as the boll-weevil in cotton springs up. Then, in spite of all the laws made in the interest of the merchants, he, with his accumulated gains and large profits from long credit system, which system he must continue in order to reinvest his gains, finds he gets cleaned up by the city banks, as they are the only business people who do a safe business, through iron clad notes. The city banks at harvesting times are supported by Wall street, hence this is one source of millionaires of Wall street type.

One car of perishable fruit, tomatoes or cantaloupes costs, with icing charges, $300 from Georgia to Pittsburg; hence this is one of the sources of railroad millionaires. Some of our carloads of onions, with no icing, simple, ordinary freight, cost 80 cents a hundred pounds.

Paradise itself could hardly stand the pressure, but the farmers can't bear the burden past another national crisis. But for all time I do know that when the workingmen of this nation rise to claim their rights and liberty they will find not only the tenant-farmer but the small farmer likewise with them to save their own and their children's rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Till that time comes let me be a lamp-post in the city than be a farmer in the country.

CHARLES POLLARD.

Carriozo Springs,
Dimmick County, Texas.

A Collar Starcher's Story

[The following story of the strikers' side of the case was given to Rheta Childe Dorr by a Troy collar starcher for "The Independent". The author fears to have her name used, lest she never could get employment in her trade again.]

When I left school at the age of sixteen to go to work there were very few opportunities open to young girls, for the time was nearly thirty years ago. Therefore I considered myself unusually lucky to have been born and brought up in Troy, N. Y., where the shirt and collar factories offered employment to women. I was lucky also in being a large, stout girl, for the work offered me when I applied was that of a collar starcher, and while this does not call for much muscle, it certainly requires endurance and a good constitution. In those days practically all the laundry work was done by hand. There were no ironing machines and very few washing machines. The starching was about all there was for a girl of sixteen. So a starcher I became and a starcher I am to this day, or rather, I was until the strike came in May.

I thoroughly enjoyed my first working years. The factory was not at all a bad place. I worked side by side with my friends, the girls I had gone to school with, met at church and at dances and picnics. The starching rooms were very hot and stuffy generally, like a Turkish bath, and the work was hard on the hands; but I didn't mind these discomforts. Looking back at it now I think we were very well off. There was nothing like the rush and hurry we live in now. We were not driven at such a furious pace, for, of course, there was not nearly the business done then that there is now.

The starching itself was a very different affair. The collars were two-ply, instead of the thick, unwieldy things men wear now, and there was no "lady work," as we say. Just men's collars, straight or folded back at the corners—two or three styles are all I remember. We were not obliged to dip those light collars. We simply rubbed in heavy starch, using our hands and soft cloths. It was hot enough, but not the scalding work it is now.

The working hours were not too long—about eight hours a day. We went to work at nine o'clock, except in the busy season, when we were on hand at eight. The day passed quickly with the talk and sometimes a bit of a song to liven things up. We used to sing part-songs and old-fashioned choruses. Some of the girls had beautiful voices.

We have to be at the tables at seven now and an ambitious worker is usually in the factory half an hour before the whistle blows, to get her table ready. As for talk or singing, the foreman would have a fit if anything like that should happen. In our factory all talking is strictly forbidden. You run the risk of instant dismissal if you even speak to the girl across the table. Even at the noon hour you can only whisper. I've seen girls discharged for talking and I know of a case where a girl lost her job for sneezing. The foreman said she did it on purpose. They are not as hard as this in all factories. Much depends on the foreman.

Collar starching cannot be classed with unskilled labor. It requires considerable intelligence and a knack of handling the starch so as to get it smoothly through the goods. A poor starcher can upset a whole laundry, for if the collars come out soft from the ironing machines they have to be washed over again. The collars come to us in bunches of a dozen each. We cut the string, dip the collars in a tub of scalding hot starch, throw them on the table, which is covered with a clean cloth, and with the tips of our fingers rub out all the bubbles and wrinkles and force the starch evenly through the linen. Then with a soft cloth we wipe off the superfluous starch and pile the collars in dozens again. They are hung on long bars, which are thrust into drying ovens, after which they go to the sprinklers and ironers. This is mostly machine work, done by young girls. The finishing is hand work and is done by older women.

The starchers work very quickly, of course. They have to, both for the sake of the collars and for the sake of their wages. It is possible to starch fifty dozen or more a day, depending on the style of collar. I have often done so. The straight band collar is easier than the wide turnover. If the work kept up at such a pace a starcher's wages would amount to ten or twelve dollars a week, but, unfortunately, the busy season lasts only three months in the year. A good starcher makes as high as fifteen or sixteen dollars a week during those three months. The rest of the year she is lucky if she makes seven dollars a week. The average, I think, is about six. The average wage the year round is between eight and nine dollars.

In order to make good money during the busy season I get up at half-past five in the morning, prepare a hasty breakfast, leaving the dishes for my daughter to wash. By half-past six I am at work. In the middle of the morning I stop just long enough to take a cup of coffee and a piece of bread, which stay me until lunch time. Ten minutes' pause for lunch and I am hard at work again. Sometimes I work as late as eight o'clock. When I get home my daughter has my dinner ready for me. A year or two ago I used to have to get it myself after the work was over. Then, often there was washing to be done, for I am obliged in my factory to wear a white gown. Dark calico doesn't present such an attractive appearance, you know.

Many women have it harder than I. One friend of mine has two children and a bedridden mother to care for after hours, and just before the strike her husband was brought home with a broken hip.

I am describing conditions in the nine factories which make up the Employers' Association. These factories supply nearly ninety per cent of all the collars and cuffs sold in the United States. There are other factories in Troy, two of which make the highest grade collars sold. They have refused to join the Employers' Association. These factories pay better wages than the others and treat their employes well. Unfortunately they do not launder their own collars. Most of their work is done in a large independent laundry in the town. This laundry pays its starchers five cents a dozen for collars. Everybody likes to work there, for the girls are treated splendidly. They are allowed to talk and laugh as much as they please, provided they don't waste their time. In spite of the high wages and the good treatment of the girls that laundry makes money. It seems queer, doen't it, when we are told that our employer's business would go to smash if we were allowed to speak to the girls across the table?

I have said that a girl in our factory could make between eight and nine dollars a week the year round. The books will show that this is true, but the fact is you can't find out all there is to factory work by looking at the books. You can't find out, for instance, how much of the employes wages go back to the firm in the shape of fines. To be docked two dollars a week is the commonest thing in the world at our factory. We expect it, in fact, and are thankful when it amounts to no more.

When I go to work in the morning I am given a slip of paper marked on one side "Received" and on the other "Returned." I mark on the one side the number of collars I receive. When the collars are starched I turn them over to boys from sixteen to twenty and they are sent to the drying rods. These boys mark on the other side of the slip the number of collars returned. If a boy makes a miscount or if for any reason at all the numbers do not tally on both sides of the slip, the starcher is docked. The amount docked from her wages is purely arbitrary. If she is short a dozen of work she is charged from fifty cents to a dollar. If the return side contains a dozen more collars than the starcher appears to have received the starcher is docked ten cents and is not paid for the work she is credited with doing. The great majority of the girls are docked every week in this matter of the received and returned slip. The boys are never docked, it being assumed, apparently, that they never make mistakes. But we no longer even wonder why these unjust distinctions are made.

If a starcher drops one collar on the floor she is docked five dozen collars. In other words for every collar dropped on the floor the girl must starch five dozen collars for nothing. The starcher is even held responsible after the collars leave her hands. If the bars on which the collars are dried happen to be dirty the starcher is fined, although the bars are supposed to be cleaned by other workers. If a collar drops from the cleaning bars and is found on the floor, the four girls whose work is nearest are fined. Since it is not possible accurately to locate the careless one the four are punished in order to fine the right one.

These are not all the excuses for docking, but they are the most flagrant and unjust ones. It has been said on good authority that our firm alone has recovered from its employes, in fines, $150,900, during the past ten years. I am not an expert at figures, but I should think that the amount was fully as large as that.

The starchers are no worse off in the matter of fines and hard regulations than the stitchers and banders and other women operatives. In some departments the pay is so low and the fines so excessive that the operatives hardly make a living wage. Yet, for some reason, the starchers alone have been organized. Our union has not been a very strong one and in the two recorded strikes in the last twenty years it suffered from the weakness and dishonesty of its leaders. Our position seemed pretty hopeless last August, just a year ago, when our present troubles began.

At that time several firms in the Association put in starching machines. We had no objection to machines, nor have we now, provided the machines do the work. We would welcome any device which made our task easier or enabled us to turn out more work. I want to make that point clear at the outset.

The machines were brought in but the table starchers were not put to work on them at once. Young girls were brought in from the outside and were set to work in a room by themselves. These girls until just before the strike were not subjected to the same conditions that the table starchers were under. They were given only the easiest work; they were allowed helpers, so that they never had to leave their tables. They were not docked for any cause. In this way they were able to make very fair wages, the payroll, in fact, showing that they received about the same as the table starchers, who were receiving larger pay per dozen collars. Then the table starchers were informed that hereafter all starching would be done by machinery and that wages would be cut to two cents a dozen. At the same time they began to lay off ten girls a week.

The great majority of the girls were entirely ignorant of labor union methods. Most of us had never even read any labor literature. But every one of us realized that the time had come when we must organize. The first thing the union did was to agree, instead of having these girls laid off, to share our work with them. We were anxious to retain the girls for more reasons than one. For instance, we were puzzled to understand why they were laid off. We knew that there was no shortage of work, for the firms were actually sending work out to other shops.

We next agreed to try the machines, and we maintain that we did give them a fair trial. They were put in some time in August, and the strike did not come until the 4th of May following. We experimented with them long enough to convince all the starchers, including the new ones who had never starched after the tables, that the machines did not and could not starch the collars. The starchers were supposed to only have to rub the work over lightly after it left the machines, but the fact is they had to do as much to the collars after they came out of the machine as they did to the hand starched work. The machine work resulted in stiff welts in the loose linings of the collars, and these welts we had to beat and soak out, and often restarch the whole collar, making the process longer and harder than it had ever been, with a cut of fifty per cent, in our wages.

Why should the firms have put in such machines? We asked ourselves the question, and at first it seemed like another of the experiments they try from time to time, experiments which the workers are made to pay for. One such experiment was the use of a certain kind of starch, presumably a cheaper quality than had been used, for the end and aim of all manufacturers is, of course, to lower the cost of production. I shall never forget that starch. It was a German importation. We tried very hard to use it, knowing, of course, that we would be docked if the work was unsatisfactory. It was impossible for us to get it into the linen, and our work all came out soft. We were docked, tried the starch again and were again docked. Then we struck, but our union was too weak to hold out. We went back, tried the starch three days more with the same result and finally convinced the firm that the starch was no good. We paid for that experiment with something like a week's wages.

Knowing the uselessness of combatting an experiment we kept on at the machines for a little while after we saw that they could not do the work. The factory was all upside down. One day one thing would be said and the next day another. Three cents a dozen for hand work began to be talked about, and then, all of a sudden, the light broke upon us. The whole thing was clear. The machines were merely a subterfuge to reduce wages. It is not easy to reduce a wage scale which has obtained for twenty-nine years. Awkward explanations have to be made and there is always trouble. The longest way round is the shortest way home in such matters. To put the burden of the reduction on the worker is a clever trick. To bring the thing around in the shape of a compromise is to save a great deal of trouble.

This sort of thing could not go on indefinitely and finally the end came. The table starchers and the machine starchers held a meeting and discussed the situation. We agreed that we could not stand a reduction of fifty per cent. We felt that we should have to grant something to save ourselves, so we agreed to accept a reduction of twenty-five per cent. by working after machines, with bunchers and hangers-up, but we were firm in our demands and determined to stand by our old wages for table work. Meanwhile small groups of girls were discharged and laid off.

We appointed a committee to call on the head of the firm. He refused to let the committee into his office. Twice was the committee refused an interview. Then we struck. The girls remained in the workrooms until one of the firm came in. He said he had business at the armory and could not talk to them. The leader asked when he would be willing to discuss matters. He said: "You must first go back to work, and I will consider about giving you a hearing at some future date."

The girls refused to go back to work until the matter of discharging and the matter of wages were discussed, and that night they were all discharged.

Several attempts were made to patch up the trouble. The Commissioner of Labor tried to intervene and the State Board of Mediation, I think it is called, did what it could. The Chamber of Commerce also tried. Arbitration was all the girls asked for, but they insisted that the arbitration come before they went back to work. President Shea of the Federation of Labor and George Waldron, a delegate of the Federation, were chosen to confer with our firm. The firm referred them to the Manufacturers' Association. The Association refused to meet the men but agreed to meet a committee of the starchers. On May 11 the starchers met the Association, and two days later they met again. Nothing came of either meeting, and a few days later all the girls walked out, not only from our factory, but from the nine in the Association. The machines had not been installed in all the factories, nor had the wages been reduced in all the factories, although we knew that they would be, since the Association exists to kill competition between the factories. The immediate cause of the sympathetic strike was the action of the other factories in taking the laundry work of the factory where the strike occurred. We have been much blamed for this sympathetic strike. As for me, I cannot see the difference between our sympathetic strike and the sympathetic action of the factories in the Association. We have been out ever since.

We have allied ourselves with the national body of the Laundry Workers' Union and receive strike benefits from them. Some of the girls, whose sisters are working, voluntarily do without the benefit money; so there is enough to support the others. Some have left Troy and have found work in other towns. The rest of us are still doing picket duty and are holding the union together in all ways we know of. We have every confidence in our leaders.

The churches generally are thoroughly down on the strikers and our own ministers tell us that we ought to submit ourselves to the terms our kind employers are good enough to offer us. The head of my firm is one of the most generous

(Continued on page 6.)

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

The time is ripe and rotten-ripe for change:
Then let it come: I have no dread of what
Is called for by the instinct of mankind:
Nor think I that God's world will fall apart
Because we tear a parchment more or less.

—LOWELL.

BARKING AT THE MOON.

The latest subject to which Bishop Potter has turned his versatile mind is the subject of immigration. On this subject the illustrious gentleman—he is considered illustrious by the ruling class on whose pulpit, drum ecclesiastic, and in whose forum, the Civic Federation, he regularly beats his tattoo—has just uttered himself as follows, namely, to wit:

"Self-preservation, we are wont to say, is the first law of nature. The American Republic exists for the illustration and propagation and the maintenance of certain ideals of civic government and of personal freedom. The invasion of a race which would destroy these would be a sufficient ground for resisting such invasion and excluding the invader, and no less would this be true of moral standards. The basis of high political ideals is a moral basis. The Nation rests upon the cornerstone of the eternal righteousness, and a race which by its moral or religious standards would assault these would strike at the foundations of the Republic. Therefore, some restriction of immigration has in it the essential quality of equity."

What once were racial sentiments now are generally class-rule sentiments. Fears once entertained by a ruling race, now that races have been obliterated among rulers and class instincts have taken among them the place of race instincts, are now reappearing as class fears that make the rulers shiver. What this interesting phenomenon means, and what is in store for the class with whom it now rises will appear from a consideration of the identical phenomenon in previous ages, when it rose in the breasts of ruling races. Two extremely opposite instances—Roman and Indian—will illustrate the point.

The Roman race once mastered the world. They invaded; they were not invaded. This lasted so long that they took it to be a law of Nature. Presently the horizon grew black with the dust raised by the approaching barbarians. "Self-preservation" thereupon become the Roman watch-word. The "maintenance of freedom" was pronounced the mission of the Roman alleged Republic. The immigration of races which would threaten the alleged mission was officially declared to be ample reason for resisting the invasion. Some few clear-headed Romans like Tacitus wrote works holding up the "barbarians" as musters for the imitation of the Roman masters. But the words of the Tacituses fell upon deaf ears, and resistance was set on foot. Thousands of "barbarians" were slaughtered on their way to Rome, but many more took the places of the fallen, and the ruling Roman race was swamped.

It was similarly with the Indian. The invasion of the "pale-face" aroused the former's racial animosity. He felt its danger to his rule. Sachems arose without number who sought to lash their race's ire in order to make head against an invasion that threatened the cornerstone of (their) "eternal righteousness." Thousands of the invaders were scalped; many more took the places of these, and the one-time rulers of American soil were rolled over, overcome and swamped by the invader.

The unwritten law of human development has no respect for the bouquets that a ruling race may shower upon itself. In the course of time a quality needed by civilization and absent from the Roman or from the Indian, was present and latent in the invader. However superior in other respects the invaded race may have been, the evolution of society required the latter's downfall; and down they went. The quality that the Genius of the Time considered essential for the moment and found latent in the invader had free play; and progress was secured.

As dominant "class" now takes the place of dominant "race," the change is found in the invader as well. Subject "class" is the modern translation for the one-time term and idea of subject "race." What turned out true with respect to the one-time subject "races" that migrated and invaded dominant "races," and supplanted and abolished them, is about to be repeated by the subject "class" that is migrating into and invading the territory ruled by the dominant class in America. The invading subject class is a Working Class, the resisting dominant class is the Capitalist Class of this age. The fears of the Bishop Potters are well founded, and vain are their hopes. If in the period of race immigrations the dominant race in the invaded country could offer no successful resistance, what prospect of success can there be for the Bishop Potters when the immigration has become a class immigration, consequently, an invasion in which the invaders find allies ready at hand in the invaded country?

The Bishop Potters are barking at the moon; their class, the Capitalist Class of America, is doomed. But they need not fear that therefore aught that the Capitalist Class has contributed towards Civilization will be engulfed with themselves. No real conquest of man towards Civilization ever is lost. Society never suffers shipwreck. As with the "barbarians" who immigrated into Rome and took and held possession, so will it be with the subject class that is immigrating to America and that, jointly with their allies, the American wage slaves will overthrow the dominant class, and take and hold possession here. The latter, as the former in their day, have the latent quality that Civilization now stands in need of; as the former did when it absorbed whatever was valuable to Civilization in dominant Rome, so will the latter absorb and save whatever deserves saving in capitalist society, and, blending that with their own specific virtue, save Civilization from pending collapse and carry it forward.

ALSO WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce, under the caption "Mitchell Would Like to Know", a paragraph from the "United Mine Workers Journal" of the 5th instant. The paragraph contains a number of questions that raise further questions.

Mitchell asks, if Debs, De Leon, and Hagerty are asked to address meetings of Union men, "why not get Post, Kirby or Parry at once?"

—Which question suggests these others: Why are the names of Belmont and Easley omitted from the above galaxy of names? Are Belmont and Easley, the recent hirers of Farley to break the strike of the Interborough Unions, less hostile to "organized Labor" than Post, Kirby or Parry? Can it be that there is a difference between the smashers of Unionmen's aspirations and the smashers of the Unions themselves and outright? If there is any difference between the two can the difference be that the smashers of the Unions themselves smash the base of supplies for the Mitchells, whereas the smashers of the Unionmen's aspirations leave the above-named base of supplies unsmashed and carefully nurse it? Is the mission of Unionism the keeping of the Mitchells in food, and clothing, and drinks, and trips abroad? Is that what Unionism is for?

Mitchell asks why should Debs & Co. be invited to speak on Labor Day when they have "abused and blackguarded all that Labor Day stands for?"

—Which question suggests these others: Does Labor Day stand for nothing else than to furnish the Mitchells an opportunity to display the rank and file of the Working Class as the merchandise that they trade in, to display it before the reviewing stands occupied by the political agents of the plunderers of that same Working Class? Does Labor Day stand for nothing else than to furnish an annual opportunity for the incubatees of the Civic Federation's Kindergarten on economics and politics to inoculate the rank and file of Labor with the Civic Federation pest vaccine? Is that all that Labor Day was ever meant for?

Mitchell denounces Debs & Co. for having "separated themselves from Socialism".

—Which declaration suggests this other question: Mark Hanna, the defunct President of the Civic Federation and Belmont's predecessor, also had his preference for the "good Socialists", is Mitchell Hanna's residuary legatee on Socialism?

Evidently, like the genial Falstaff, who was "not only witty himself but cause that wit was in others", Belmont's candle-holder Mitchell is not only inquisitive himself, but cause that inquisitiveness is in others.

It must make Loomis and Morton smile to see Roosevelt in the role of a preacher.

NO "BUNDS" HERE!

Readers of the Daily People will have seen in these columns an advertisement by the Wire Frame Makers Union calling a mass meeting on the East Side for the 4th instant. As the announcement set forth, the meeting was to be held under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World; it was to discuss the question "of how to raise the trade from its present miserable condition"; and English and Jewish speakers were announced for the occasion. The advertisement was also offered to the Yiddish "Vorwaerts", a Jewish Social Democratic party paper in this city, and was refused by the same with the statement that the Union in question should join the United Hebrew Trades. The action of the "Vorwaerts" proceeds from the theory that in America also there should be a "Bund", and it aims at the goal of establishing a "Bund" here. Both the theory and the aim are mischievous to the Labor Movement of the land in general, to the Jewish workingmen in particular.

The "Bund" is a Russian organization of Jewish workingmen exclusively. It is a form of organization whose exclusive Jewish make-up is not a matter of choice but of compulsion. The special, the exceptional Russian conditions left and leave no other avenue open for recruiting the Jewish workingman into the revolutionary Socialist Movement. In Russia, this element stood and stands before the alternative—either remain dumb, driven and slaughtered cattle for the Czar regime, or organize against it upon strictly racial lines. The alternative is and was dread. It implied either complete effacement of the valuable Jewish element as a force in the Russian Revolution, or the almost equally fatal course of founding a revolutionary working class body upon a principle that does violence to a cardinal tenet of Socialism, to wit, the solidarity, the oneness of the Working Class, regardless of race, nationality, religion, or any other previous form of servitude. Of the two alternatives, the Jewish workingman in Russia chose the latter as the lesser of two admitted evils. This, in condensed form, is the "Bund's" own justification and apology for its existence. In Europe, there are those, Jew as well as Gentile, who do not accept the "Bund's" justification as valid. They claim that one of the very evils given by the "Bund" as a reason for its being—the lumping of the Jews together as Jews, due to the religious tyranny exercised upon the Jew by the Czar regime—is an evil which the "Bund" would tend to perpetuate rather than to end. Whether the "Bund" or its European opposition is right is a matter upon which the Socialist Labor Party has taken no stand. Both on the International Bureau and at the Amsterdam Congress, the representative of the S. L. P. has kept his hands off. For one thing, the situation in Russia is so abnormal that it requires actual habitation on the spot to acquire the requisite local coloring before determining upon a matter of such practical detail; for another, the whole issue may be considered as locally European, with the men on the spot as best qualified to handle. For these very reasons, however, we are eminently qualified to pass upon a "Bund" movement in AMERICA. Here the thing must be condemned without reservation.

Taking the Russian "Bund's" own official utterances, its hand is forced: fain would it act otherwise, but it can not: it can not because of the backward-barbarous state of things met nowhere but in the Czar's domains. If this reasoning means anything, it means that, even in Russia, the "Bund's" peculiar policy is a policy of transition: it means a recognition of the danger that lies in that policy, and the desire to drop it as soon as possible: it means, in short, the express and emphatic condemnation of such a policy wherever the backward-barbarous Russian conditions have been out-grown. In America they are wholly outgrown. Strychnine is rank poison: under certain pathologic conditions life can be saved only by the administration of the poison. The pathologic condition of Russia may need the application there of the "Bund". In America, the "Bund"-strychnine could only promote death. A "United Hebrew" trades body in America is a Russian "Bund" on American soil. The administration of strychnine to a body that does not need it, and in imitation of the practitioner's administration of the poison to a body that does need it, is a criminal quack practice. The segregation, in America, of Jewish workingmen into "United Hebrew" trades, and the promotion of such segregation, is, where innocently done, the work of stupid quackery, and, where intentionally done, the work of criminal schemers, bent only upon their private, petty, vulgar profit, at the expense of the American Movement in general, the Jewish workingmen in particular.

Of all races—just because of the special conditions still existing in Russia and making the "Bund" there a necessity—of all races, none so much as the Jewish workingman is liable to be played upon by the capitalist class to his own undoing, and the undoing of his fellow wage slaves of other races. It follows that of all leaderships, upon none more than upon the Jewish leadership is it so incumbent to free their constituencies from the thrall of racial vanity and cohesion. The Jewish spokesman of Jewish wage slaves is, to say the least, criminally negligent when he raises not his voice against the herding of Jewish workingmen in "United Hebrew" trades. When, therefore, a Jewish "Vorwaerts" is found shooing Jewish wage slaves into imitation "Bunds", it convicts itself of felony to the American Labor Movement, and of double felony to the wage slaves of its own race: it attests its moral kinship to the nativistically Labor-disrupting and America-hating Social Democratic New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation, emulous of the latter as a lackey of the Gompers A. F. of L., which is the lackey-in-chief of the Belmont Civic Federation.

The Jewish wage slaves in America must shatter all American "Bunds"; theirs is the duty to shatter these as completely as the Irish wage slaves in America must shatter the Irish anti-landlord organizations set up in America by Irish-American rack-renting landlords. As the latter are schemes of Irish schemers to prey upon the wage slaves of their race in America, the former are schemes of Jewish schemers to prey upon the wage slaves of their own race in America by perpetuating sentiments that have no place here except in the capitalist manuals to manoeuvre the Working Class into separate camps.

No "Bunds" in America!

VICARIOUS ENJOYMENT.

The news from Newcastle and Portsmouth reads like a cross between a fairy tale and a debauch. The Russian and Japanese envoys, together with Mrs. Mead and other wives of the American dignitaries who are "doing the honors" of the land to the foreign diplomats, seem to be having the time of their lives. They are reported to be sitting at tables, "the menu of which includes salmon, lobster and chicken salad, capon, sirloin of beef, game pie, ham, pâté de foie gras, rolls, cakes, ice cream, raspberries and cream, tea and coffee, and wines". Besides this, the men are reported to be treated to "long and fragrant cigars" and automobile rides. There can be no wonder that "all concerned are enjoying themselves famously", as the reports run. But are those "concerned" only the ones who are partaking of these goodies? What of the working class that produced the viands and the other delectable things? Are they not "concerned"—tho' somewhat remotely as it would seem?

About fifteen years ago the Tammany administration of this city banqueted and feasted right royally another batch of foreign grandees, running up a bill of upwards of $25,000 against the city. An injunction suit was started against the Comptroller enjoining him him from honoring the draft. The matter thus came into Court; it so happened that the Judge, before whom the case was argued, was an old man of old-fashioned principles; he listened with increasing indignation at the counsel against the injunction, and gave his decision in short order. It was to the effect that he could see no reason why the people of the city should "pay for meals that they had not eaten, for wines that they had not drunk, for cigars that they had not smoked, or for music that they had not heard". The Tammany dignitaries had to foot their own bills.

Judge Van Vorst, the Judge in question, evidently did not believe in vicarious eating, drinking, smoking and hearing music. But the crabbed old man failed to catch the spirit of the age in which he still was lingering. Only suffering must the Working Class of the country undergo themselves; everything else they must undergo vicariously. Cobbett said pithily enough: "The Army, the Navy, the Treasury are His Majesty's, the Public Debt is the people's own". And so the workers' per capita of wealth is owned by them vicariously—the capitalist idler holds it in their name; the "prosperity of the land" is enjoyed vicariously—the capitalist idler relishes it exclusively; the glory of the nation, that rests upon the workers' shoulders is refracted upon them vicariously—the capitalist idler absorbs all the rays. Why not have the workers also eat, drink, smoke and ride automobiles vicariously at Newcastle and Portsmouth, as they are doing?

The Newcastle-Portsmouth performances, on the national stage on which they are performed, may be providentially intended by the aroused Spirit of the Age to put to the pinched and sorely tried Working Class of America the question:—

"How do you like vicarious enjoyment? Would ye not be your own Judge Van Vorst?"

The announcement that the Fall River mills show big dividend gains does not harmonize with the manufacturers' declaration that the condition of business is such as to prevent them from restoring wage reductions. It will show once more that now, as ever, the capitalists' gains come out of the workers' losses.

A SUGGESTION

Made by the Daily People of Thursday, August 10.

The despatches announce that President Roosevelt is to be in Wilkesbarre to-day, where he is to address the anthracite miners; the despatches add with various notes of comment that John Mitchell, the President of the United Mine Workers, is to preside on the occasion. Knowing that the Daily People will be in Wilkesbarre before the performance opens, and also aware of the keen interest with which President Mitchell pores over these columns, we may still be on time with the following suggestion, to wit, that he commit to memory, or, if time is too short for that, that he read off the following as his introductory speech:

"Fellow workingmen and citizens of Wilkesbarre:

"Not to every man does the happy lot fall that falls to me this day. The wise man says that excellence depends upon seasons. What is excellence in winter may be abomination in summer. You know that a rose may be a weed on a cornfield. 'Dirt', said an English wit, 'is matter out of place'. In its proper place, all matter is 'clean', any vegetation is 'flower'; out of place or season, clean things become dirt, flowers weed. It is so with men's pursuits. What the vulgar mind considers absolute excellence, time and season may prove to be uncouth; and what the vulgar mind considers absolute uncouthness, time and season may approve as supremely excellent. Tight-rope dancing, or the foot-in-the mouth posture, is an illustration in point. The vulgar mind attaches to these the clown or the hypocrite idea: it condemns them: the wise man condemns or approves them according to the season. Out of season they are dirt and weed; in season they are clean and flower. The real question ever should be, What is the season? Upon the correct answer depends the 'dirt' or 'weed', the 'clean' or 'flower' opinion we should entertain of a man. It is the theory of the survival of the fittest put in different terms, pictorially applied. The season we now are in requires the tight-rope dancer; only the hypocrite, the man with the foot in the mouth can survive. He accordingly is paragon. (Turning to Roosevelt, pausing, and contemplating him admiringly with hands outstretched, palms inward.) I shall lack voice—

"The deeds of Teddy should not be uttered feebly. It is held to-day that hypocrisy is the chiefest virtue, and most dignifies the haver: if it be, the man I speak of cannot in the world be singly counterpoised. He declaims against race-suicide yet favors blood and thunder; he declaims in favor of peace, yet strains for mighty military and naval establishments with an army of trained butchers panting for the opportunity to ply their trade; he poses as peace maker, yet stirs war between nation and nation; he announces himself a 'friend of labor', yet upholds the system that slaughters the workingman like sheep in the shambles; he preaches purity in government, yet promotes his Paul Mortons and Loomises; he roars against the violation of law, yet he sets the pace in law-breaking to the extent that some silly folks have pronounced him to be 'essentially of a law breaking mind'; he sings the hymns of Christianity, yet declares that 'the most exhilirating thing' to him 'is a man-hunt'; bravery is his theme, yet he lurched all runaways o' the garland at San Juan, as Col. Bacon attested. His pupil age man-entered thus, he waxed like a sea, and stands to-day the paragon of that hypocrisy that alone can flower and, consequently, is flower and excellence at this season.

"I take him for my model: I commend him to you as your model: the political job I am soon to receive from him speaks for itself, for myself, for himself.

"Fellow workingmen and fellow citizens, I turn, metaphorically speaking, ten somersaults of delight in introducing to you the fittest to survive in modern society—Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the United States!"

We offer this as a suggestion.

When one reads the harrowing accounts of accidents and death to workers all over the country, especially among the railroaders, he cannot help but thinking that the future poet, who shall want to "swell the breast" of the generation of that time with "patriotism", shall have to write:

"A trainman of the Pennsy lay dying
by the road," etc.

The battlefield can no longer claim the honor for the display of deeds heroic—the railroads, the mines, and all other capitalist enterprises demand men of nerve, courage and "patriotism", and it is these industries now that bear the palm for heroes' deeds—and graves. The strife of battle is tame alongside these, and its heroes and victims can't be compared to those wrought by modern industries for bravery, calmness, and self-devotion. Retune your lyres, oh, ye poets; ye have to sing to a new king, King Capital!

LABOR IN CANADA

Toronto Scene of Three Big Strikes—Garment Workers, Lithographers and Bakers Out.

(Special Correspondence.)

Toronto, Aug. 6.—Labor circles in this city are a little disturbed by the strikes of the Garment Workers, the Lithographers and the Bakers. The first named, according to Mr. Samuel Landers, their chief, are "winning" right along, only a few shops being left that refuse to capitulate.

Samuel is a very slim gentleman, well versed in the devious ways of the settlement of strikes to the satisfaction of the capitalist and, of course, the word of such a redoubtable gentleman, as to the matter of "winning" right along, cannot be gainsaid.

The lithographic transferrers and pressman are out for the recognition of the union. It seems to be a case of a creation of a job trust. Stone, one of the bosses, states that the union desires that they (the bosses) employ only men belonging to this particular union, and it is probably so, as it is just in line with the conservation of craftdom. The leading light from St. Louis is here and he wonders at the employers refusing to accept the agreement, as he states that it is in force in the United States and is proving "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" to all concerned. Perhaps so.

The Bakers have been carrying on their strike for some weeks now, but two or three of the largest firms refuse to treat with the men. The Nasmeth firm, one of the largest bakers in the city, have been non-union for some years and seemingly, in spite of the pure and simple boycott, are prospering immensely.

The Section here is holding meetings every Saturday evening at Delaware and Blon streets, and are meeting with success. The speakers last evening were Martin, Warner and Kemps, and a very attentive audience listened to the exposition of working-class economics and the tactics necessary on the economic and political fields to get out of the condition they occupy to-day as an article of sale in the Labor markets of the world. Literature was disposed of and two subs for Weekly People taken.

J. M. R.

[Enclosure.]

From "Mail and Empire", Aug. 7.

LITHOGRAPHERS ISSUE TERMS.

Offer Agreement to be Signed by Employers.

Bosses Will Not Recognize Union by Making Compact.

The fight between the lithographing concerns of the city and their pressmen and transferrers over the recognition of the union will probably be long drawn out. The men see in the increased capitalization of the Toronto Lithographing Company a scheme to form a large combine, as the company has also secured power to purchase the stock of other similar corporations. Mr. William Stone, president and manager of the company, left for England yesterday, and his visit is understood to be in connection with the proposal to bring out English workmen to take the place of the strikers. The men are willing to submit their demands to arbitration, but the bosses refuse to recognize the union by signing any agreement. Union men are not objected to, but the employers wish to be allowed a free hand in employing men whenever they wish, whether they belong to the union or not.

The terms asked by the men are as follows:

The employers shall employ union men, though non-union men employed at present need not be discharged.

The union guarantees to furnish promptly efficient men when required, otherwise non-union men may be employed temporarily.

The rate of wages shall not be reduced during the time of his agreement.

Overtime shall be paid as time and a half, and Sundays and holidays double time.

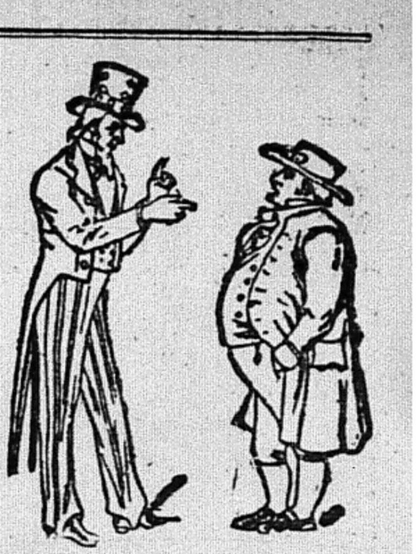
Differences as to points not specifically covered in the agreement shall be settled by arbitration, the decision of the majority of the arbitrators to be final and binding on both parties.

There shall be no strikes nor lockouts during the time of the agreement.

The employers shall not discriminate against men active in union organization.

The agreement to be for one year.

The present ratio of apprentices to journeymen shall remain in force until a time agreed upon between the men and employers, though this question may be opened by any decision or arbitration in favor of a shorter work week, which may be proposed as a subject for joint action or arbitration by either party.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—What is all this commotion about capital and labor? In olden days you did not hear of such a thing as a strike.

UNCLE SAM—There was a good reason for it.

B. J.—When a man wanted a job he applied for it; if not, he would reject or get another job.

U. S.—That's it. If one thing did not suit him he could drop it and was sure to find something that did suit him.

B. J.—If a man became dissatisfied and left one job for another, he did not care who took the place he vacated.

U. S.—Of course not.

B.J.—Now, I say it should be so now. If a man is dissatisfied with his job let him get another and don't mind who takes his. There should be no hard feelings on the part of either. What say you?

U. S.—I say that you are an improved edition of Rip Van Winkle. You have been sound asleep.

B. J.—Asleep? I have been wide awake.

U. S.—Not if you talk that way.

B. J.—Do you think all this wrangling is right?

U. S.—It is not a question of right or wrong, it is a question whether it can be otherwise.

B. J.—And why couldn't it?

U. S.—Do you imagine that in olden days the man who dropped one job for another job did so for the fun of the thing?

B. J.—No; he did so to improve his condition.

U. S.—And do you imagine that he did not first try to get better wages at the job he had in hand?

B. J.—Of course not; he first tried that; but, failing, went to a better job.

U. S.—And do you imagine that, if no better jobs were to be found and he gave up the one he had, he would look pleasantly upon the fellow who took his place?

B. J.—Hem—er——

U. S.—Do you imagine that it is simply a case of the devil having now got into our people and that, while formerly they were good natured all around, now they are ill-natured out of pure cussedness?

B. J.—Well—er——

U. S.—I said you were an improved edition of Rip Van Winkle. I am now ready to prove it to you.

B. J. (rubbing his eyes)—Meseems I have been sleeping.

U. S.—If a man can get a better job than the one he is fired out of he won't care a straw who takes his old place or whether anybody takes it or not.

B. J.—I guess so.

U. S.—But if a man can't get a better job? Then he will strike for higher wages on the job he has. Ain't it?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And if the boss refuses, what is that man's predicament?

B. J.—He is in a fix, because the wages he could get at another job are no better.

U. S.—And might be worse?

B. J.—Yes: that would only make his fix still worse.

U. S.—In that case what is that man's only hope?

B. J.—Don't know.

U. S.—Yes, you do. His only hope, short of overthrowing the system, is to compel the boss to raise his wages.

B. J.—Oh, yes.

U. S.—Do you imagine he could succeed in that if the boss could find someone else to work for the wages that he finds too low?

B. J.—Of course not

U. S.—It, then, all comes down to this: In olden times there were fewer men asking for work than there were jobs; the bosses had to yield to the workers; since then things have changed; machinery, improved machinery, still more improved machinery, large concentration of capital in syndicates and trusts—all that has lowered the relative number of hands wanted and has increased the absolute number of hands anxious for work——

B. J.—That's just the way it has gone on.

U. S.—Consequently, when now a man drops his job because of poor pay it makes all the difference in the world to him whether anybody else will step into his place——

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

MINERS LISTEN TO ADDRESS ON INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Belleville, in conjunction with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, Mixed Local No. 13, held a successful agitation meeting Saturday night, July 29, on the street at the Public Square. Comrade Andreas opened up the meeting with a brief talk on the class struggle and the necessity of the working class organizing on the industrial and political field in order to free themselves from wage slavery. He then introduced Philip Veal.

Veal opened up by showing how the working class to-day are being used by the capitalist class and their labor lieutenants to produce profit and are robbed of four-fifths of what they produce. He further showed where the working class are being used to shoot one another down in war, which is carried on for the purpose of finding a market to dump the surplus products stolen from the working class.

Veal then gave a brief outline of the Chicago convention and the Industrial Workers of the World organized there. He then turned the searchlight on the United Mine Workers of America for expelling Comrade Wm. Andreas for calling John Mitchell a traitor and labor fakir and telling the miners to drop the United Mine Workers of America and join an organization of their class. He said the revolutionists would fight the case if they prevented Comrade Andreas from going to work in the capitalist courts if necessary.

The meeting was then thrown open for questions. The question was then asked, "What part did John Green and the rest of the United Mine Workers of America delegation sent from here take in the convention?"

Veal said they did not say a word at the convention but sat like dummies; but when voting came and the S. T. & L. A. delegation voted "yes," they voted "no," and when the S. T. & L. A. delegation voted "no," they voted "yes." He showed that though the U. M. W. of A. delegates were bullies here and do practically all the talking at their meetings, they were placed in a different position when at the convention. They are weaklings and not able to fulfil a function among the revolutionists.

The next question was, "Will the present labor leaders and officers of the pure and simple union be able to fulfil any function in the new organization when the workers are organized in same?" Veal's answer was "no," saying that they were mental and moral cripples and would be looked upon as such by the rank and file when once they become clear on the labor question, and that they could no more act as leaders in the industrial organization than that a two-year-old child could dig coal.

There were other questions asked which were answered to the satisfaction of the thinking wage slaves. The meeting as a whole was a success. Four subscribers for the Weekly People and one German sub were secured, besides fifteen pamphlets were sold and a lot of leaflets distributed. A few of the men will join the S. T. & L. A. at its next meeting.

Walter Goss.

Belleville, Ill., Aug. 2.

P. S.—Veal left Sunday for the East to tour the New England States.

ANOTHER CASE FOR "THE DIFFERENCE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The clipping enclosed is another good case for "The Difference" and is self-explanatory. It is from the Hamilton "Sun" of July 24. This man Halperin, who is mentioned in this clipping, at one time belonged to Section Hamilton and we had to get rid of him. He then drifted into the "Socialist" party, when they organized here and is still a member as far as we know. The last we heard about him, prior to this convention, was that he was distributing announcement cards for a Democratic candidate for probate judge.

The proceedings of this convention also shows up the tactics used by the "Socialist" party members in this neck of the woods. Their tactics are about the same here as anywhere else and it seems as if they are after votes again by putting a self-confessed Democrat on their ticket.

J. H. Nordholt.

Hamilton, O., Aug. 2.

[Enclosure.]

IVEY WANTS TO BE THE MAYOR.

Socialists Nominate City Ticket—Halperin, Who Says He Has Become a Democrat, Is Placed in the Running for Board of Public Service.

The Socialists of the city nominated a city ticket at a convention Monday night at the Rathskellar. The ticket:

For Mayor—Tom Ivey.

President of Council—Tom Moore.

Board of Public Service—Jacob Mayer, Frank Leisner and Jacob Halperin.

Treasurer—Oliver Jones.

Councilmen-at-Large—George Conrad and Matt Schmidt.

Halperin announced that he had become a Democrat and protested against his nomination. The convention would not listen to his protest because he was at the convention.

Conrad was chairman of the caucus and Moore secretary.

SENTIMENT CHANGING IN FAVOR OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Section Kansas City has not been saying much, but has been sawing considerable wood. Agitation meetings are being held right along and the attendance and attention improve in quantity and quality. The local of the "Socialist" party, a particularly green one, cannot understand why we "antagonize" them instead of joining the big party, the bigness being determined by the vote. After Mother Jones's sentimental meeting last Monday night, the Section Comrades did some good walking, wading into the local in good style. The ill manners of the chairman at the Mother Jones's meeting, when dealing with Comrade Hawkins, offered a starting point of which we availed ourselves.

Thursday night a good meeting was held; Howard in the chair, Chalmers and Rogers speaking. Comrade Chalmers spoke on the difference between Old and New Trades Unionism—which we always point out at meetings—urging all interested to write for full particulars to the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World. Comrade Rogers—who may be with us for some time—though not a member at present, has a clear knowledge of "The Difference", of the Class Struggle and the materialist conception, and is, withal, a first rate speaker; his speech was well received.

No questions were asked, but immediately the meeting closed a member of the local tackled Rogers on the right of the Socialist Labor Party to treat the "Socialist' party so sarcastically. Rogers, for the party, denied treating any honest workingman in that fashion, but pointed out the necessity of calling down a false statement, as had to be done by Comrade Tanner at the "Socialist" meeting he attended Sunday. When "Jack" Woods of the "Socialist" party declared his party to be the only workingman's party, Tanner wanted information as to the Socialist Labor Party. Woods hedged under "Internationalism"—he is a London Dock Strike Socialist—but the soreness at the calling down remained keen right up to the following night. Rogers quit after intimating that comradeship did not extend to freaks, fakirs or hopeless dunderheads. Hawkins got in some good work at once, jumping in where Rogers quit.

On a request to produce the Socialist Labor Party as its membership had become so small that a Socialist Labor Party man was very scarce, "a microscope being needed to find one", etc., several present, strangers, to us, yelled in derision at the statement. One shouted: "You'll find thousands to one you found a few years ago; they've shown us where we (workers) stand and where they stand, but where you people stand no one knows."

An American Labor Union man said: "There will be one Socialist party in 1908 and though I've been long a 'Socialist' party sympathizer, I say that party will stand for the principles the Socialist Labor Party has fought for."

Asked to substantiate his statement that the Socialist Labor Party was growing and the "Socialist" party is dying or dead, Hawkins quoted Local Cincinnati, Local Omaha, "Volcanic Rumblings", etc. The "Socialist" party men protested, declared and stormed, but through it all could be felt a strong Socialist Labor Party sentiment, a change, truly, to two or three years ago.

Assuring you of our intention to take full advantage of this Socialist Labor Party sentiment, I am, fraternally,

Robt. S. Chalmers.

Kansas City, Mo., August 4.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Some years ago, while in the city of Pittsburg, I got into conversation with a Londoner, who, upon hearing that my home was in Colorado, remarked that it must be a great tobacco raising State.

"Why, no!" I answered in surprise. "What makes you say that?"

"Well, don't you see 'Colorado Maduro' on so many boxes? From that I inferred that a great deal of tobacco was grown out there."

I smiled in my superior wisdom. Colorado furnishing the material for cigars! The very idea!

But we live and learn, and in this connection I have learned that one of the most promising industries of the State is the shipping of leaves of the sugar beet to Eastern cigar factories, where they enter into the manufacture of genuine Key West cigars.

To-day I heard of a shipment of three carloads to a factory located at Corning, N. Y.

That cockney wasn't so far wrong, after all! Fraternally,

H. J. Brimble.

Florence, Col., August 4.

A PROTEST.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Well, I see you have refused to publish the protest I sent in a short time ago. In your reply in the Letter Box you state that I remind you of the "young man who always found microscopic mud spots on his sweetheart's white dress" etc.

Now comrade, that comparison hardly fits. While those spots I refer to may be few in number they certainly are not microscopic in size. You advise me to read the praises of The People. I can say that I am and have been since it began, a careful reader of the Daily and I have nothing but praise for the clean matter in it. I also admit that the "mud spots" are the exception and not the rule. But why have any when they can be avoided? If my sweetheart would deliberately throw huge mud spots upon her clean white dress I would certainly be justified in making a kick. And again these "mud spots" in The People show up all the more glaring because the other matter is of such a high standard. It is but a short road from "the sublime to the ridiculous." One such remark in an issue can spoil the good effect the rest of the paper might make upon a new reader. We who are on the inside of the movement are not so likely to be affected by these "mud spots" but the man outside whom we are trying to reach and educate can rightly become disgusted and the effect is often far reaching.

You will find enclosed a set of resolutions adopted by Section Indianapolis at its regular business meeting, August 1, and which I was instructed to forward to you.

They were adopted without a dissenting vote which will show you how others here feel about the matter, and you can see that according to your estimation we have in Indianapolis not only a "man with the microscope", but a "Section with a microscope."

Again I close, remaining fraternally, yours for a paper with no mud spots,

Frank P. Janke.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 5.

Whereas, From time to time there appear in the columns of the Daily and Weekly People remarks regarding various persons, which go beyond the limit of criticism in their actions and in which the personal appearance of the persons in question are made sport of, as, for instance, in the following extract taken from a recent issue of the Daily People: "Now as to those pictures of Hickey's, I would advise any reader of The People to secure one, providing they have enough rats or other vermin around the house to warrant your investing ten cents in an extermination. It certainly would do the trick"; and

Whereas, Such remarks are far beneath the dignity of a Socialist Labor Party organ; and

Whereas, Such remarks can only be detrimental to our work of organization and education, and in fact only prove to be beneficial to the person in question in that such remarks show the low level of the source of criticism; therefore be it

Resolved, That Section Indianapolis, Socialist Labor Party, does hereby enter its protest against the use of our papers for such matter, and we hereby ask the editorial management of our papers to remove such paragraphs from any communications which may come in for publication; and be it

Resolved, That we enter our protest against the editorial management of The People for closing its columns to a similar protest against the above mentioned remark sent in by a member in good standing of this Section; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Daily and Weekly People for publication, and that the same be spread upon the minutes of this Section.

Passed August 1, 1905.

ANTICIPATED BY "THAT 'PARISIAN WITTICISM'."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am one of the striking operators on the Great Northern Railway, in conjunction with the Northern Pacific. The strike is conducted on the theory of individual craft unionism, and is destined to be one of the most miserable failures in the annals of strikes, notwithstanding that as far as the operators go, you might call it an entire walk-out. Some few are going back. As a Socialist I am looking on with commiseration, and witnessing well meaning, but misdirected workers go down to inevitable defeat on account of a wrong system of unionism, propagated by unscrupulous labor leaders mantained entirely for their personal graft.

H. L.

McCain, Wash., Aug. 4.

BOSTON SCANDINAVIANS CONDEMN SWEDEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At Boston, Mass., on July 23, the Scandinavians held a well attended and enthusiastic mass meeting in Pain's Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, in order to make clear their attitude in the present controversy between Sweden and Norway. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Scandinavian Socialist Club and the subject for discussion was: "What interest has the Scandinavian working class in the present union conflict between Norway and Sweden, and do we approve of the action taken by the organized workmen in Sweden"?

At a recent convention of the organized workingmen of Sweden they disapproved of the action of the Swedish government, and declared that in case they should be called upon to fight against the Norwegians they would refuse to do so, and instead call a general strike of Scandinavian workingmen.

The action of Sweden in denying to Norway its petition for self-government, was roundly denounced, as was also the Swedish and Swedish-American capitalist press, which has misrepresented the whole matter, especially the position of the Swedish workingmen.

The following resolution was passed at the close of the meeting:

"Resolved, That the Scandinavian people, assembled in mass meeting in Boston, declare it a crime against humanity and justice when a country's government deprives its citizens of their rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And we also declare it a crime when a country's government, through force or otherwise, deprives another country of the right of self-government.

"Therefore declare we Scandinavians, assembled in mass meeting in Boston, our absolute disapproval of the action of the Swedish government and the Swedish-American capitalist press in denying a people and a country their right to liberty and self-government. At the same time, we are in full sympathy and fully approve of the action taken by the organized workmen in Sweden and Norway in the matter.

"We send a greeting to every one interested in the conflict now going on, and we unite with them in their united stand for justice, liberty and brotherhood."

Yours fraternally,

The Scandinavian Socialist Club,

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 6.

Per John Fasler.

"BIG SIX" INCREASE DUES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With a membership of over 5,000 holding working cards and paying 60 cents per month dues, plus 1 per cent for "out-of work" fund, and since January last an extra one-half of 1 per cent, the local typographical union (popularly known as "Big Six") finds its funds insufficient to meet the expenditures from the General Fund, according to the report of the trustees of the union. Accordingly these gentlemen have recommended an increase of the monthly dues from 60 to 75 cents per month. With the printers enjoying such "prosperous" times, why should their dues not be increased?—and only 15 cents! The "union" must be kept up, you know!

Typo.

New York City, Aug. 9.

THE NEW OCCASION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Apropos of "The New Occasion," by C. A. Johnson and Olive M. Johnson: New occasions require changes and if we are, as we ought to be, an up-to-date organization, then we also must move with the times, and we must change our tactics as often as the occasion requires. The comrades Johnson have started a new ball arolling, which shows, as often before, the advance of ideas. "The New Occasion" ought to be seconded by all who feel an interest in the labor union movement, or at least ventilated.

The Johnsons are open and above board. They suggest, not to "bore from within" but to fight against fakirism from within as well as from without. But, in order to enable our class conscious members to fight they need to be made free from appearance of disloyalty to the Socialist Labor Party by the proper course, namely, a referendum vote, thus doing away with the necessity of waiting for a convention to meet to revoke the objectionable clause debarring our members from officership in pure and simple unions, a clause that was once good and has done its duty, but is now a hindrance to the present forward movement. This will save valuable time.

I heartily endorse the comrades Johnson's ideas, and suggest a friendly discussion, pro and con.

Yours for more light,

John Lindgren.

Brooklyn, N. Y., August 9.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Two hundred and six subscriptions to the Weekly People and fifty-three to the Daily People were received during the week ending Saturday, August 12. The convention report of the Industrial Workers of the World has helped to increase the circulation of the Daily People considerably. We are getting larger orders from news companies and the number of individual subscribers has increased about 600.

For the Weekly People Fred Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio, sent in seventeen; T. F. Dugan, Globe, Ariz., eleven; J. T. Walsh, San Francisco, Cal., nine; Ira Buchanan, Bernice, La., nine; J. Hanlon, Schenectady, N. Y., seven; August Gillhaus, Ohio, six; Harvey A. Santee, New York City, six; J. H. T. Juergens, Canton, Ohio, six; G. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill., five; Frank Bohn, California, five; Rudolph Katz, New York, eleven.

J. T. Walsh, of San Francisco, bought ten yearly and twenty half-yearly prepaid sub cards. M. Biell, of St. Louis, Mo., took twenty half-yearly cards.

We cannot supply any more copies of the Weekly People of August 12, containing Debs and De Leon's speeches. The supply is exhausted.

Back numbers of the Daily People from July 24 on can still be supplied with the exception of the issue of July 26. Those who subscribe hereafter will have to miss that one issue.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

We received during the week ending August 12 a considerable number of orders for the cloth-bound books.

The State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania bought "Woman Under Socialism," by Bebel, and the Eugene Sue stories to the amount of $6.70 worth. Los Angeles, Cal., also bought an assortment of cloth-bound books to the amount of $6.70. Pittsburg, Pa., took one "Woman" and two "Silver Cross" and one "Infant's Skull," with some pamphlets also. Comrade Louwet of Kalamazoo, Mich., bought a copy of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism," and a copy of "Socialism and Modern Science," by Ferri. Comrade Haselgrove, of Newport, Ky., ordered one "Gold Sickle," one "Infant's Skull" and twenty-three "Buzz-Saw" pamphlets. A copy of Marx "Capital" and other literature to the amount of $3.15 was sent to Comrade Driscoll, of Bisbee, Ariz. The Cleveland Labor News Agency bought five copies of "Woman Under Socialism," and one Bronze Button. Comrade Anna Tewksbury, Grand Junction, also bought a copy of "Woman" and some pamphlets. We sent a copy of "Capital" and some leaflets to Comrade Monroe Fuller, Sherburne, N. Y.

In pamphlets, we sold twenty-five "Reform or Revolution," twenty-five "What Means This Strike?" and a copy each of the S. L. P. National Convention Reports of 1896 and 1900, to Comrade Dugan, Globe, Ariz. The Eleventh and Thirteenth Assembly Districts, New York, bought fifty pamphlets. Comrade Rosaas, of Duluth, Minn., bought pamphlets, assorted, to the amount of $2.67 worth. New Haven, Conn., bought fifty "Burning Question of Trades Unionism."

The Scandinavian S. L. P. Club of Worcester, Mass., bought fifty S. L. P. Emblem Buttons. The Connecticut S. E. C. bought books and pamphlets to the amount of $4.00 worth.

Ten Marx lithographs were ordered by Comrade Labz, of Jamaica Plains, Mass.

SEATTLE WORKINGMEN, ATTENTION.

A meeting has been arranged to take place at 509 Third avenue, Seattle, Wash., on Tuesday evening, August 29, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of organizing a "Political Educational Club."

It aims to impart and promote an intelligent understanding of modern political economy, to demonstrate the advantages of progressive thinking over antiquated, metaphysical methods of reasoning.

If you are interested in the success of such an undertaking you are hereby invited to be present at the above named place and the date mentioned, and to become a charter member.

A. G. Dehly,
N. G. Spear,
Carl F. Rave,
Organizer.

Seattle, Wash., August 5.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

T. R. L., CHICAGO, ILL.—Both within and without the Socialist Labor Party did the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance do its work to perfection. It cleansed the Party of all elements that interfered with the propaganda of the basic fact that the economic organization is the foundation and core of the political movement. It helped to sweep away the cobwebs of the effectiveness of votes unbacked by the Might of the Union. It thereby put a snuffer on the political visionary and the political schemer.

G. F. H., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The ancient bard answered you and such as you long ago:

"It is not I, but you who say it. You do
the deeds
"And your ungodly deeds find me the
words."

J. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Different treatments of a thing affect different people in different ways. The Jerry O'Toole treatment tells well in many quarters. Schade, of California, put it well when he said: "If nothing should appear in The People that someone objects to, the paper would have to be published blank."

C. J., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Put your thinking cap on. Can aught be more grotesquely absurd than the expectation of a manly, revolutionary posture on the part of a man whose horizon is bounded by his coffin, and whose conduct is controlled by his anxiety to keep that coffin safe? The Unions that set up coffin benefits produce such beings.

W. G., BELLEVILLE, ILL.—McEachren's excellent speech at the convention on the "Reasons for the Manifesto" is not omitted. It will appear in its chronological order in the stenographic minutes. The four speeches—Debs, De Leon, Hagerty and Haywood—were published in advance of the regular order, as one of the episodes announced in advance to which the right of way was to be given in the report. That portion of the stenographic report has not yet arrived. Probably the stenographer will have secured the written manuscript from McEachren. Will be in sure.

G. D., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The thirteen divisions of the Industrial Union appeared in the stenographic report in the Daily People of August 10, containing the Constitution in full.

S. P., HOBOKEN, N. J.—Of course, the Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party is amendable. The Constitution expressly provides for the method how.

E. B., DENVER, COLO.—Correctly understood. It is not only the Socialist Labor Party and its officers that the Kangaroo element slandered with Debs and the Debs element; the Kangaroo element likewise, and often simultaneously slandered Debs and the Debs element with the Socialist Labor Party. For instance, it is the present Kangaroo, Herman Schlueter, the Editor of the "Volkszeitung," who, in 1897, slandered Debs by dropping into the ears of the Editor of The People the slander, that he, Schleuter, had it upon specially reliable authority that Debs traveled upon passes. By thus slandering both sides, and thus setting the two sides against each other the Kangaroo sought to keep them apart. Why, they are now going around saying that "Debs is an ignoramus."

T. W., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The speech delivered by De Leon in your city last July 10 will be published in The People as soon as space will permit.

M. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—Matter received. Could you not get up an article "As seen from the audience," containing at least one-half of the scores of excellent observations that you made?

M. A. G., WINONA, MINN.—How can that minister look in the face the people who attended the meeting. There with the document giving the figures posted up before the whole audience, he remained silent; outside he yells "falsification." That should be enough for every thinking man. Send his performance. The poster "Uncle Sam's Balance Sheet" must be obtained from the Republican party. Will C write up the clerical story which he mentioned?

"UNPARTEIDICH," NEW YORK—Ja guter Mann, wir haben es den Herren schon oefters gesagt—der Socialismus ist der Kampf und nicht die Ausreisserei.

J. H. A., LOUISVILLE, KY.—First rate. Will be in next week's People.

J. P. W., WILMINGTON, NEW ZEALAND—Constitutions of Shoemakers and Masons arrived safely. Appreciated.

D. R., NEW YORK—A person can safely get out his citizen papers under the name that he and his family are uniformally known in the country.

R. R., LAMARTINE, COLO.—The cause of proletarian enslavement is that, due to their not owning the tools of production, which they alone produced, and the natural opportunities, which Nature freely furnishes, they are robbed of their product. The idea of buying out the capitalists would be to beat the devil around the stump. For one thing, the robbed does not buy out the robber: the American colonists did not buy out King George: such a process would not be to effect restitution to the robbed, but to replace the stolen goods by other valuables in the robber's hands. For another thing, there is not cash enough in the land to buy out the capitalists. They would have to be given bonds, and what will bonds do but suck up from the toilers a part of their product to pay the dividends on the bonds. Instead of directly skinning the workers through the machinery of production, the capitalist class would then be skinning them indirectly via bonds. The Socialist Labor Party is not in the devil-around-the-stump-beating business. What the S. L. P. will do for the capitalists in the matter it will do for all other people—insure them the untrammeled opportunity to work, and their full social share of the product of their labor. The matter is treated quite in detail in the Second of the "Two Pages from Roman History," pages 73-76, under the caption "The Proletarian Revolution Brings Along Its Own Code." (Labor News, 2-6 New Reade street, this city.)

T. W., GREAT FALLS, MONT.—Cannot say for certain whether Niedermeier, the runaway embezzler of the New York Brewers' Union, is a member of the New York Volkszeitung Corporation. We are under the impression that he is. Certainty cannot be obtained on this head until the Corporation yields to our request to publish the names of its stockholders. Fact is that the "Volkszeitung" and its English poodle the "Worker" upheld Niedermeier until he fled, while The People was lashing him, the Gravens and the rest of the Corporation's nasty pets.

F. F., NEW YORK—The Hagerty speech on the third day of the convention was delivered in response to a call from the convention, the same as Debs', De Leon's and Haywood's, and of most of those who spoke on that occasion.

C. V. D., NEW YORK—No animosity whatever. Let the Volkszeitung Corporation give up the flesh-pots of Belmont's A. F. of L.; let it rise above its stupid pretenses of German superiority that does so much injury to the German race and workingman; let it cease slandering the Irish and Americans by calling them "hopelessly ignorant and corrupt"; let it cease poisoning the minds of its German readers, however few and fewer these may be, by saying that the English language is dishonest;—in short, let it cleanse itself, and we would be the first to cheer and extend to it the glad hand of fellowship. Until it does, blows will rain over its head as a nuisance that must be abated.

W. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Drop in any day. The exchange pigeon holes are free to you. You will find the privately-owned Social Democratic or Socialist party press all adrip with support of the A. F. of L.

G. F. L., BOSTON, MASS.—First—Senator Perkins read the preamble of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in the U. S. Senate in 1897. His reason for so doing was to show the radical character that the Labor Movement was assuming.

Second—Do not know exactly the date of the organization of the National Association of Manufacturers.—Any one reading this, and able to give the answer, is requested to send same to this office.

E. F., HELENA, MONT.—A healthy movement consists of MEN. Men never are envious of one another's capabilities. The American movement is so vast that it has ample room for the various capabilities of men without number—and none too many.

J. C. R., BOSTON, MASS.—Articles are acceptable. Brevity is desirable.

H. O., LOUISVILLE, KY.—The stenographic report of the Chicago Convention is bringing out clearly enough where "Debs, De Leon and Hagerty" stood, and where "Simons and Coates" stood. No further answer needed.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; S. A., DUQUOIN, ILL.; S. B. R., NEW YORK; L. A., KALAMAZOO, MICH.; C. O., FLORENCE, COLO.; W. L., WASHINGTON, D. C.; D. C. L., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; O. R., MUNCIE, IND.; F. D., ROANOKE, VA.; T. J. J., TRENTON, N. J.; M. S., NEW YORK; D. C. D., SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.; E. C. C., WILKESBARRE, PA.; J. R. F., DUQUOIN, ILL.; F. M. L. R., N. Y. CITY—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting held at Daily People Building 2-6 New Reade street, on Friday, August 11, at 6.30 p. m. Deutsch absent. Pierson chairman. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications: From Sections Richmond and Erie Counties, financial reports and announcing election of officers. From Schenectady, proposal for membership-at-large. Referred to Section Schenectady. From Section Broome County report of first regular meeting. Filed. From S. Narzak, College Point, L. I., requesting information on Party in that place. Referred to Section Queens County. From Organizer R. Katz three letters, one on conditions in Elmira, and two dealing with the suppression of his meeting by the police, and requesting instructions. It was decided to instruct Katz to insist on his constitutional rights to free speech and, if necessary, to make a test case of any attempt at further suppression of those rights. It was also decided to draw up a letter of protest to the Mayor of Elmira, making it clear that the S. L. P. will insist on free speech being upheld. Kihn, Kuhn and Moren were elected a committee to draft both the letter to Katz and to the Mayor of Elmira.

As the Secretary of the S. E. C. will leave town August 14, Adam Moren was elected to act as secretary pro tem during his absence.

The following financial report for the month of July, 1905, was accepted:

Receipts—By dues stamps, $53.52; by Louis Rosenthal, Kingston, N. Y., donation, per R. Katz, $2.00; by Julius Wohl, Kingston, N. Y., donation, per R. Katz, $3.00; by R. Katz, sale of literature (July), $4.60; by R. Katz, subs to The People (July), $8.75; by Forenade Venner, Brooklyn, N. Y., donation, $2.00; by Wm. Prue, Amsterdam, N. Y., donation, $1.00; by mileage, $13.38; total, $87.65; deficit, $165.18; $252.83.

Expenditures—To agitation (R. Katz), $109.60; to N. E. C. for dues stamps $140.00; to Correspondence Bureau (postage), $1.04; to Correspondence Bureau (supplies), $1.03; to postage and sundries, $1.16; total, $252.83.

The Correspondence Bureua reported having sent out fifty-eight letters since last report. New connections were made in two counties. Sections Rockland and Broome counties were also communicated with. Coin cards are in hand and are being sent out. Received.

Adjournment followed.

J. Ebert, Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, August 12, the following contributions were received for the above fund:

George Scheer, Danbury, Conn. .	$ 1.00
J. H., Jersey City, N. J.	.50
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y., (June, July, August)	3.00
Section Schenectady, N. Y., per D. De Leon	14.00
B. H. Williams, organizer, donation	4.00
Section Winona, Minn., per D. De Leon	14.00
Max Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O. .	1.00
J. Van Veen, New York	1.00
John M. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Total	$ 39.50
Previously acknowledged	$1181.93
Grand Total	$1221.43

Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec.

The Industrial Workers of the World, headquarters, 148 West Madison st., Chicago, Ill. Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer; Chas. O. Sherman, General President.

SILK WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES, ATTENTION!

All wage workers employed in the silk industry, either as weavers, warpers, twisters, dyers, etc., desiring to join or sympathizing with the Industrial Workers of the World, an industrial organization which has for its aim and object the uniting of the workers into a class conscious organization for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system are requested to communicate with Ernest Romary, 110 West Twenty-ninth street, Paterson, N. J.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cts. a bottle.

ALL ABOARD FOR "DER ARBEITER" PICNIC.

On the 19th of August, the Socialist Labor Club of New York will hold a picnic for the benefit of the Jewish party organ "Der Arbeiter."

The committee in charge of this affair is doing everything in its power to make necessary arrangements for that day.

It should not be forgotten that a Grand Concert will also be held, for which first class talent has been engaged.

The following members of the Independent Variety Actors' Union will participate in the concert:

Sketch artists: Mr. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Klein and Mr. Louis. Soloists: the five Mirnoffs, Mr. Kessler, Mr. Konut, Mr. Karp, Miss Wiettenfeld, Mr. Cohen and Mr. Peskin.

The following musical reciters will also appear: Mr. Cornblum, Miss Zwerdling, Mr. Chargal, Mr. Tuchman, Mr. Spieser, Mr. Rosgo, Miss Alice Rosen and Mr. Schneider.

The music for this occasion is furnished by the Musicians' Local 11, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Now, all those who think it necessary to maintain a Jewish Party Organ, through which we can propagate the principles of true Socialism to the Jewish workingmen will make it their duty to be in Glendale Scheutzen Park, on Saturday, August 19, and bring their friends along. The price of the gents' ticket is 25 cents. Ladies' tickets cost only 15 cents each. If you have not got your tickets yet, get them NOW.

The Committee.

MALLONEY TOOL SALE.

Owing to a change in the price of the tickets for the above, new tickets are to be issued. The new tickets will be twenty-five cents instead of fifty cents each. Therefore, those who have purchased fifty cent tickets are requested to send them to the undersigned to be exchanged.

S. Winauer,
2-6 New Reade street, New York.

YONKERS OPEN AIR MEETING.

Saturday, August 19, 8 P. M.—Getty square. Chairman, P. Troy. Speaker, Julius Eck.

CHICAGO STENOGRAPHIC FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$458.75
H. Studman, L. A. 4., Detroit, Mich.	2.00
V. Panovec, Mt, Vernor, N. Y.	1.00
5th and 15th A. D. Brooklyn N. Y.	1.00
D. Sanderson, Los Angeles, Cal. .	1.50
P. Farrell, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
E. Chamberlain, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
M. Shea, Los Angeles, Cal.	50
J. Shea, Los Angeles, Cal.	50
J. L. Gray, Los Angeles, Cal.	25
J. C. Hurley, Los Angeles, Cal. .	50
A. Demuth, Los Angeles, Cal.	50
G. Anderson, Los Angeles, Cal.	50
L. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	25
F. Apple, Los Angeles, Cal.	50
C. W. Reis, Canton, Ohio,	35
J. Epstein, Canton, Ohio	25
J. Farrell, North Bay, Ont.	1.00
Total	$471.35

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.

Daily People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York; per year	**$3.50**
Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., New York; per year	**50**
Arbetaren (Swedish), 2-6 New Reade street, New York; per year	**1.50**
Der Arbeiter (Jewish), 2-6 New Reade st., New York; per year	**50**
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German), 193 Columbus street, Cleveland, Ohio; per year	**1.00**
Nepakarat (Hungarian), 197 East 4th street, New York; per year	**1.80**
Ragione Nuova (Italian), 22 Bond street, Providence, R. I., per year	**25**

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above.

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary, S. L. P.

NEW YORK STATE CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU.

The New York State Correspondence Bureau, S. L. P., desires the comrades, sympathizers and others interested, in all parts of the State, to keep in touch with the Bureau, and from time to time, and as quickly as information is received, send names and addresses of persons with whom it may communicate, residing in UNORGANIZED localities, to the end that connections may be established in places where there are none at present, and thus pave the way for the up-building of the organization.

Those in adjacent states who can render any service in connection with the above, will please take notice and follow out the suggestions made.

Address all information and communications to New York State Correspondence Bureau, 2-6 New Reade street, New York city.

THE NEW OCCASION

By C. A. Johnson and Olive M. Johnson, Member of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, for the State of California.

New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of Truth.
—Lowell.

At the convention of the Socialist Labor Party in 1900 it was adopted as a constitutional provision that no member of the Party should be an officer in a pure and simple union. Great was the effect of this. It had come to a point when demonstrative action had become a necessity. Through press and forum we had indicted the labor fakirs and demonstrated the American Federation of Labor to be an organized scabbery. This indictment had to be given time to act upon the American Working Class before a new sound and powerful organization could be launched. But at that time our position had been eminently illogical. We scourged the organized scabbery and yet worked with and for it. The questions came from everywhere: "Why do Socialist Labor Party men still belong to the thing, and aid it to win such victories or defeats as it does?" Boring from within had already proven its own stupidity and ineffectiveness and hence to the above questions we had practically no answer.

But the effects of the 1900 amendments were at once felt. First, it parted at once the goats from the sheep in the Socialist Labor Party. The goats bristled up for the fight, the sheep slunk gradually away; second, it established a defined difference between the sickly "Socialist" party policy of boring from within and the manly Socialist Labor Party attitude of smashing from without; third, it made logical our position. We had always held the rank and file to be honest but misled by the officers of the organized scabbery. It was among these tainted things alone that our men were forbidden to be counted. Whenever their living did not depend upon it they generally withdrew completely from the unions. They were no longer tied to them by the absurdity of boring from within, and whenever they did belong and were asked why, they could proudly answer: "I belong under protest, as I depend at present on the job trust for my living. I pay my dues as a fine for the right to work, no more no less." It worked. Our indictment of the fakirs has taken effect everywhere; our manly defined position has gained the attention and respect of the rank and file. We smashed from without. We have broken through the barricade of prejudice with which the fakirs surrounded themselves, we have scaled the breastworks and are ready for the battle. The Industrial Workers of the World are now lined up with us of the Socialist Labor Party in this fierce fight.

But at this stage a new problem presents itself. The American Federation of Labor, or the Organized Scabbery, must be smashed; there are no two opinions about that. We are ready for the fight also. But now within the American Federation of Labor, within the enemy's stronghold, we discern our own brethren en masse. Are they to go down in this fight with the fakir crew that have so long misled them? Some will undoubtedly, others can be saved, and the question now is to save as much as possible and do it quick. Each one of the American Federation of Labor organizations that can be incited to rebellion is an addition to our ranks; therefore this question presents itself to us and we desire to hear others' opinions thereupon: "Has not Section 7, Article 2 of the Socialist Labor Party Constitution fulfilled its function in Socialist Labor Party history? Should not the striking arm of every Socialist Labor Party man now be loosened, so that effective smashing from within can be added to that from without? The industrial organization is now in the field with a large enough membership to form a rallying point. A few industrial organizations are nationally powerful; the other industries are practically unorganized on a national scale. To organize the unorganized is one duty of the Industrial Workers of the World; to gain the organized workers is a far more serious one.

Thousands upon thousands of men and women are dissatisfied in the American Federation of Labor, but cannot break away from the present job monopoly unless it can be effected on a large enough scale to make the present monopoly ineffective. Thousands of Socialist Labor Party men, thorough industrialists, will yet be forced to wear away years perhaps within it. Boring from within is out of the question; but to fight from within, in every manner, they should be allowed to do. From now on; such is the discontent in the American Federation of Labor, there will be few national trade conventions but the question will come up as to dissolution with the American Federation of Labor and affiliation with the Industrial Workers of the World. Discontent may bring the question up; but who is to fight it out if clear and well grounded men are not there? Take for an illustration the miners in Illinois. We have some fighting comrades there. Let them at this time withdraw from the United Mine Workers and join the Industrial Workers of the World, and the result will be that they are out of a job. However, the Illionis organization has long been a thorn in Mitchell's side. There is great discontent among the United Mine Workers in that State. Perhaps at the very next convention the question of affiliation will come up. Would it not be the duty of the Illinois Socialist Labor Party miners to be there, and fight this battle out? Their morals, even should they fall flat on the fakir brood that may be in the majority, will go home to the rank and file and eventually, if not sooner, will bring the desired result.

Let us again illustrate this by Robert Randell. The blow struck by him from within at the last United Mine Workers' convention has rung throughout the length and breadth of the land. Had Randell been a Socialist Labor Party man at the time that blow could not have been struck. It could not have been struck because the Party constitution would have kept him out. The history of the movement would have lacked an important page. In itself we think that this event proves that the time has come that this clause, once so effective, only serves to tie one of the Party's fighting arms.

Another and different illustration may be drawn from the building trades organizations. In themselves they are probably the most effective job monopolies in the country. At the same time the building trades workers, as a whole, are among the best material for the Revolution. They are free and easy, travel a good deal, meet various experiences, are generally independent, but feel the ups and downs of Capitalism quicker than any other workers. The $1 a day factory slave does not lose much when he loses his job. Misery alone supplants misery. But the $4 to $6 a day mechanic when his wages go down to $1.50 or when no work can be had feels the effect; and such fluctuations are frequent in the building trades.

However, as matters now stand in the building trades organizations the fakirs have an almost impenetrable ring by holding up the contracts on the one side and the workers on the other. This ring will be hard to break through unless indeed the Citizens' Alliance should succeed in it. But in such a case the workers would be the sufferers, and it might have a deteriorating effect upon them, which it might be hard for the Industrial Workers of the World to repair. It should therefore not be allowed if it can be prevented. The problem therefore presents itself with these workers that they ought to be swung in line in bodies and very near as a whole. Open rebellion against fakirdom should be incited everywhere! This, it seems, could best be possible by the Socialist Labor Party men and Industrial Workers, who are fast gaining the respect of the rank and file, as far as possible try to supplant the fakirs in the commanding and strategic positions. Not as walking delegates and national presidents, but in honest local unions and at craft conventions.

The officership of the American Federation of Labor is a grand piece of machinery with which to control the rank and file. Why cannot this, if cleverly handled, be used for good as well as for evil? All razors are not made for cuthroats. The Organized Scabbery has built up a machine, let us use it, whenever possible, for the benefit of the Revolution. There is no more danger of Socialist Labor Party men becoming corrupted by the fakir influence, because the pure and simple unions are fast losing prestige and the rank and file will soon have the fakirs on the run. When they can no longer deliver the goods, the capitalists will soon go on a general strike against them and their Judas coin will no longer be forthcoming. It is that glorious day we must hasten with all our might.

CINCINNATI CITY TICKET.

Section Cincinnati, O., Socialist Labor Party, has nominated the following ticket for the coming municipal election in this city:

For mayor, Otto Miller, machinist; for president of the council, Charles Pandorf, candy maker; for solicitor, William Henke, waiter; for treasurer, Charles O. Schmidt, core maker.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

B. J.—If anyone does he is left without bread.

U. S.—It is, consequently, quite a natural result of the changed conditions in America that there should be "hard feelings" all around——

B. J.—It now strikes me that these felows who want "America as she is" and who in the same breath want "the America of our daddies" are——

U. S.—Either rascals or fools.

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—"The America of our daddies" is gone; what we now have is, as far as popular misery is concerned, "the America, or, rather, the Europe our daddies fought agin." He who tells the workers they should behave as they did a hundred years ago and don't first try to bring conditions back to the plane where they were a hundred years ago in point of facilities to earn a living is purely and simply a bunco steerer. Get out of such company.

A COLLAR STARCHER'S STORY.

(Continued frob page 3.)

contributors to the Y. M. C. A. and has helped build and renovate two churches. He is called an active Christian and is very much looked up to by the best people in Troy. Others in the Employers' Association are splendid churchmen. The Sunday schools and the church societies have a great hold on many of the stitchers and banders. For this reason large numbers of them hold out against a sympathetic strike of the operatives. They tell us privately that they hope we will win and if we do they will probably form unions of their own. That is always the way and we do not complain.

There is one little bit of comfort. You ought to see how fat and rosy the girls are getting in the open air. Girls who didn't look like anything are as pretty as pinks since they began to do picket duty.

SECTION OFFICERS.

Philadelphia—Organizer: Chas. Durner, Corresponding Secretary: James Ray; Financial Secretary: Detlef Rehder; Literay Agent: James Erwin.

BASKY'S RETURN TOUR.

August 29,—Youngstown, O.
August 30—Steubenville, O.
August 31-October 6—Pittsburg, Pa.

Following this, Basky will tour the rest of the State of Pennsylvania to organize in towns where Hungarian workingmen reside.

JAPANESE NOTES.

[From the Tokio "Chokugen", organ of the Japanese Socialists.]

A Successful Strike.

Japanese laborers are slowly learning how to fight the capitalists in organized bodies.

Some seven thousands of the coal coolies in Port Moji, near the coal-mine district of Kiushiu, went on a great strike last month. Their claim was an increase of wages which the capitalists refused. During the two whole days of the strike the great steamers in the port numbering twenty or thirty, were vacantly laying in anchor without being supplied with coal. The capitalists at last gave way, promising to raise the wages at the rate of ten per cent.

We are very glad to hear this victory of the proletariats, not only because they got a little higher wages at present, but mainly because they are thus becoming conscious of the power of organization to be able to overcome their masters.

A Socialist Teacher to be Dismissed.

Comrade Zama, a teacher of a Common School in Tokio, is to be dismissed before long because he is a Socialist and declares his principle publicly. Comrade Zama graduated with an excellent result of examination from the Tokio Normal School last year. We are informed that the educational auhtroities were at first quite vexed to find that this promising teacher, whom it had brought up to be an obedient lamb, turned out to be a zealous Socialist. But it has at last resolved, though most reluctantly, to dismiss him, in order to show that the Socialist spirit will not be tolerated in the educational world.

We are very sorry for the authorities, as there are many other young teachers and students of the Normal School, who earnestly believe in Socialism.

But why were they not molded after the pattern such as the authorities choose during the course of many years in the school, and why were they on the contrary deeply interested in the spirit of Socialism which might have reached them very rarely? The answer is very simple. The official ethics is false and hypocritical whlie our Socialism is a naked truth. That is all.

WAGES GO DOWN; DIVIDENDS GO UP

Fall River Mill Owners Make Big Profits by Wage Reduction.

Fall River, Aug. 7.—The quarterly statement of dividends paid by the mills for July was issued Saturday by G. M. Haffards & Co. These are the mills where the workers struck against a twelve and one-half per cent. wage reduction last year and lost. The statement shows a distribution of $217,150, as against $148,850 in the corresponding quarter of last year, and $156,300 in the previous quarter of this year. The distribution in the first yearly quarter was less than $100,000, the end of the strike of six months then being at hand.

The earnings for the quarter just provide themselves freely with cotton, owing to the strike. The "earnings" will balance the losses of the strike.

The Wampanoag mills, which passed their dividend have just given an order for $150,000 worth of new machinery, and the earnings of the quarter were applied toward a reduction of the indebtedness. The Stafford mills made a very satisfactory showing, but the surplus was turned into the mill expense accounts.

The Davis mills and the Luther mill are new and they have not entered the dividend paying list. The Davol mill had a strike on its hand most of the quarter in its weaving department, but it showed a surplus of earnings which was applied toward paying for improvements. The Conanicut mill has enlarged its plant to twice its capacity within a couple of years and the earnings are diverted toward payment for the changes, closed are believed to have been the largest in a general way in several years and included every mill in the city, something that has not taken place before for a decade at least. This was due undoubtedly to the fact that in the early days of the crop year the mills did not The Parker and Hargraves mills both showed surplus earnings which were used in reducing the indebtedness. The Seaconnet, Shove and Fall River manufactory showed the best returns from their plants in three years and they were applied toward the debts.

The Ancona company entered the dividend paying list by declaring a one and one-half per cent. dividend on the preferred stock of $100,000. This corporation took over the Slade mills property and thoroughly denovated it, adding more spindles and throwing out all the mules. It has also adopted the new system of weaving with warp stop motions and long bobbins on all of its looms.

If a normal trade exists for the balance of the year there is reason to expect that the mills will enter the year 1906 in better condition than they have been for the past five years. Their condition is reflected in the mill stock market. On Saturday the largest blocks of stocks offered by auction here for several years were all sold at prices above the ruling quotations and there is a better demand for the shares than at any period in two years.

A table showing the distribution in detail is appended:

Corporation—	Capital.	Rate.	Amount.
Am. Linen Co.	$800,000	1	$8,000
Ancona Co. (pf)	100,000	1½	1,500
Arkwright Mills	450,000	1	4,500
Barnard Mills	495,000	1	4,950
Bourne Mills	1,000,000	1½	15,000
Border City Mfg. Co.	1,000,000	1	10,000
Barnaby Mfg. Co.	350,000	0	......
Chase Mills	750,000	1½	11,250
Cornell Mills	400,000	1¼	5,000
Conanicut Mills	300,000	0	......
Davis Mills	500,000	0	......
Davol Mills	490,000	0	......
Fall River Manufactory	240,000	0	......
Flint Mills	580,000	1½	8,700
Granite Mills	1,000,000	1½	15,000
Hargraves Mills	800,000	0	......
King Philip Mills	1,000,000	1½	15,000
Luther Mfg. Co.	350,000	0	......
Laurel Lake Mills	300,000	2	6,000
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	800,000	1	80,000
Mechanics Mills	750,000	1	7,500
Narragansett Mills	400,000	1½	6,000
Osborn Mills	750,000	1	7,500
Parker Mills	800,000	0	......
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	600,000	1½	6,000
R. Borden Mfg. Co.	800,000	1½	12,000
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	900,000	1½	13,500
Seaconnet Mills	600,000	0	......
Shove Mills	550,000	0	......
Stafford Mills	1,000,000	0	......
Stevens Mills	700,000	1¼	8,750
Tecumseh Mills	500,000	1½	7,500
Troy C. & W. Mfy.	300,000	3	9,000
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	1,200,000	1½	18,000
Wampanoag Mills	750,000	0	......
Weetamoe Mills	550,000	1	5,500
Total	$22,965,000		$217,150

LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.

American Labor Most Productive and Cheapest.

Why American boots and shoes find so large a place in British and other markets abroad is explained by the British consul at Philadelphia, Mr. Powell, in his annual trade report for 1904, just issued by the Foreign Office. It is owing to cheaper production, due to the use of labor-saving appliances, of which, by the way, British manufacturers were slow to take note.

Although only 197,000 workers are employed in the shoe industry in the United States, as against 290,000 in the United Kingdom, the United States makes more shoes than any other country in the world. This condition of affairs, says Mr. Powell, arises from the fact that practically all shoes are factory-made in the United States, and the use of the most improved machinery enables the workmen there to turn out a much greater number of shoes per head than is accomplished in the United Kingdom. It is stated that twenty-eight firms alone in the United States make an average total output of 200,000 pairs a day.

Two examples are given of the saving effected by the introduction of machinery. Thus, 100 pairs of men's fine grade, calf, welt, laced shoes, single soles, soft boxed toes, made by hand in 1865, required 2,225 hours to make, at an average cost per pair of £1 2s. 3d.; the same number of the same kind of shoes were made by machinery in 1895 in 296 hours, at an average cost of 3s. per pair. Then 100 pairs of women's fine grade, kid, welt, buttoned shoes, single soles, patent leather tips, soft boxed toes, made by hand in 1875, required 1,995 hours to make, at an average cost per pair of £1; the same number of the same kind of shoes were made by machinery in 1895 in 175 hours, at an average cost of 2s. 2d.—London Chronicle.

The Speeches Of
EUGENE V. DEBS and DANIEL DE LEON
Delivered at the
CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL WORKERS' CONVENTION

On July 29, 1905, are published in leaflet form, and for sale at $2.00 per thousand.

Since we can no longer ship leaflets at second-class-mail-matter rates, we cannot sell them at the old price of $1.25 per thousand, unless the orders are for large enough quantities to enable us to send them economically by freight. In such cases they will cost $1.00 per thousand and the freight charge.

This leaflet should be extensively circulated.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,